The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7994.—VOL XLIX. FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1864. PRICE THREEPENCE

BIRTHS.

On the 27th December, 1863, at her residence, Albion-street, Surry Hills, the wife of Thomas O'Neill, of a son.

On the 16th instant, at her residence, Mort-street, Balmain, the wife of Mr. J. A. Pashley, of a son.

On the 17th instant, at Newcastle, the wife of Dr. Bowker, of a son.

On Sunday, 17th instant, at Mudgee, the wife of Mr. Layton James, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd December, 1863, at the residence of his parents, Bega, Henry John, son of Charles H and Charlotte Witton, aged 15 weeks and 5 days. The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away.

On December 27th, 1863, at his residence, Arundel-terrace, Glebe, Sydney, Thomas, third son of the late Mr. William Aspinall, stone merchant, late of Whitehall, Hipperholme, near Halifax, England, aged 55 years.

On the 21st instant, at the residence of his step-father, Thomas Holmes, Esq., Queen-street, Glebe, William Joseph, second son of the late John Langdon, Esq., aged 38 years. English papers, please copy.

On the 21st instant, at 148, Phillip-street, Laura Lavinia, infant daughter of David and Mary Ann Nash, aged five months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO LONDON via CAPE HORN.—Passengers and shippers of specie are informed that the powerful clipper screw steamship
LADY JOCELYN,
2242 tons register, 300 horse power, ROBERT W. KER, R.N.R., commander, will be punctually dispatched the first week in February. This powerful steamship is noted for the speed and regularity of her passages in India; she is now under engagement to arrive in London by 16th April, to resume her station on the Indian line.
The saloons, staterooms, and sleeping cabins are large, well-ventilated, well-furnished with beds, bedding, linen, and replete with every comfort and requisite.
No more wool will be received.
Bills of lading will only be signed on forms obtained at the offices of the undersigned.
For rates of freight or passage apply to PROST, KOHLER, and CO., Exchange; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

S. S. LADY JOCELYN, for LONDON, will move from Circular Quay to Sydney Cove on SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant. Intending passengers are therefore, for their own convenience, requested to inspect the accommodation of the few cabins now disengaged before that time, the departure being fixed for the 6th of February next, positively.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The undersigned, agents for the above company, are requested to intimate that a
REDUCTION OF FARES
has taken place between
TRIESTE AND ALEXANDRIA,
and vice versa.
This company's steamers run in correspondence with the arrival and departure of the Peninsular and Oriental and French lines of steamers to and from Suez and Alexandria. Handbooks and more full information may be obtained on application to the agents,
J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

STEAM to OTAGO.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail steamship PRINCE ALFRED, E. WHEELER, commander, who will be dispatched for NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, on MONDAY, January 25th.
Goods and passengers for TARANAKI forwarded by the Company's intercolonial steamer transhipping at Nelson.
Passengers for Otago are informed they are provisioned throughout.
Cargo received up to 6 p.m. SATURDAY.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S STEAMERS, performing the postal service during this and the following month, as under:—
PRINCE ALFRED, 900 tons, E. Wheeler, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY .. .. January 25th.
for NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, TARANAKI, and OTAGO.
LEAVE NELSON FOR SYDNEY .. February.
ARRIVING at SYDNEY .. ..
OTAGO, 800 tons, W. Smith, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY .. February 25th,
for NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, TARANAKI, and OTAGO.
LEAVE NELSON for SYDNEY .. March 13th.
ARRIVING at SYDNEY .. .. March 20th.
AIREDALE, 400 tons, R. H. Ferguson, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY February, for NELSON, &c.
CLAUDE HAMILTON, 800 tons, S. S. MACHIN, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY .. .. February 15th.
for AUCKLAND.
LEAVE AUCKLAND for SYDNEY.. March 1st.
ARRIVING at SYDNEY .. .. March 8th.
AUCKLAND, 850 tons, extra boat.
LORD ASHLEY, 500 tons, T. Randall, commander, will LEAVE AUCKLAND .. .. .. February 6th,
for NAPIER, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO ..
RETURNING to AUCKLAND .. February 28th.
PHŒBE, 700 tons, A. Kennedy, commander, will LEAVE MANUKAU January 24th,
for TARANAKI, NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, and BLUFF.
LEAVE BLUFF for MANUKAU .. February 6th,
ARRIVING at MANUKAU .. February 17th.
Time Tables may be seen at the Office, Grafton Wharf, where full information will be given.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11; and ILLALONG, MONDAY MORNING, at 7.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, THIS MORNING, FRIDAY, at 10.
To BRISBANE.—CLARENCE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON, via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To PIONEER and BURDEKIN RIVERS and PORT DENISON.—The JAMES PATERSON will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Diamantina.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE, and the IPSWICH, daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—WILLIAMS, 25th January.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'s steamship AGNES IRVING, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, direct, on MONDAY, at 8 p.m.
T. F. DYE, Secretary.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON, SATURDAY, 23rd January, 1864.—The steamer BLACK SWAN will follow the yachts outside on Saturday, 23rd January. Fare, 2s. 6d. each. Leave Circular Quay at 12.30.
FREDERICK KORFF.

STEAM.—ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON, SATURDAY, 23rd January.—The steamer BLACK SWAN will leave Circular Quay, foot of Pitt-street, at 12.30, and accompany first and second-class yachts during the races. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each. FREDERICK KORFF.

WATSON'S BAY, DAILY.

Leave Phoenix Wharf	10.		
Circular Quay	—	..	2.
Woolloomooloo Wharf	10 15	..	2.15.
Watson's Bay	11.15	..	3.20.

Fares.—Return tickets, 1s. 6d; single fare, 1s.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, DAILY.—Leave Circular Quay
(Tramway Terminus), 10.15, 2.15, 6.0
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8, 12, 2.30, 5.
Fares, 1s. each way. S. H. WILSON.

HOPE, for MANNING RIVER. For freight apply on board, foot of King-street.

THE SCHOONER LIBERTY, for the MANNING RIVER, to sail on the 27th instant.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, Victoria Wharf, on board.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—The fine brig HIGHLANDER, 160 tons register, HUGH BOOR, commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant. Passengers are invited to inspect her superior accommodation.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Macquarie-place.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMERS, to
WOLLONGONG.—KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at 6 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at 6 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—HUNTER, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
MORUYA.—MYNORA, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES DAILY.
From PARRAMATTA—7, 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From SYDNEY—9 a.m., 1.15, 4.30, and 6 p.m.
On SUNDAY.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m., and 6 p.m.
Fares, single tickets, 1s. 6d. cabin; 1s. steerage.
Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin, 1s. 6d. steerage, being ONLY NINEPENCE each way. Refreshments on board.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The regular trader MARTHA, H. CAMROUX, master, now receiving cargo, and sails on SATURDAY EVENING. Apply to the master on board, at the Commercial Wharf.

FOR BRISBANE.—The RHODERICK DHU, loading at the Baltic Wharf. MOLISON and BLACK.

ONLY VESSEL for PORT DENISON direct.—The A1 favourite regular trader DON JUAN.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO., Miller's Point; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT DENISON and the MACKAY RIVER.—The fine clipper schooner WAVE OF LIFE, HANNAT, master, hourly expected, will be despatched for the above ports a few days after arrival.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON and PORT DENISON.—The favourite clipper schooner ADOLPHUS, MARSHALL, master, has room for a few tons. Clears at the Customs THIS DAY.
For freight or passage apply J. HORNE, 313, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for PORT COOPER.—The regular trader FANNY MERRIMAN (hourly expected), has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be quickly despatched.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader KATE, J. B. SHERLOCK, commander (now hourly expected), has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—The beautiful new clipper schooner, SARAH PILE, Captain SMITH, is now fast loading at Campbell's Wharf; will clear TO-MORROW, and sail on SATURDAY.
For passage only apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The regular trader barque, SORATA, A. W. JACK, commander, is now hourly expected, and will sail ten days after arrival.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper schooner BLACK DOG, WILLIAM LINKLATER, commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

ONLY VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN WHARF, OTAGO.—The fine clipper schooner and regular trader SUSANNAH BOOTH, JOHN L. CLULOW, commander, will commence LOADING at Campbell's Wharf on MONDAY next, and SAIL positively on SATURDAY, the 30th instant.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper packet ship BLACK HAWK, 1600 tons burthen, Captain DOANE, will be despatched from NEWCASTLE on or about the 6th of February. Has room for steerage passengers only. Immediate application is necessary.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., agents for the ship, Newcastle.

TO SHIPPERS of HORSES and PASSENGERS.—The iron clipper ship CORNWALLIS, 1214 tons register, A1 20 years, CHARLES E. PRYCE, R.N.R., commander, will sail first week in March for CALCUTTA direct.
This favourite ship, on her last voyage hence to Calcutta, landed every horse without one single casualty, and will be punctually dispatched. Early engagements are requested.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 10th February.—For Passengers only.—The DUNCAN DUNBAR, 1374 tons register, J. B. SWANSON, commander. Has one stern poop and several lower deck cabins disengaged. Can take a limited number in the intermediate.
Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For Passengers only.—For LONDON.—The magnificent Aberdeen clipper ship COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1305 tons register, commanded by Captain JAMES ROSS, will positively sail on the 1st February. Her accommodations are roomy and on the most approved principles.
Has room for a few second cabin passengers at £25 each.
Carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS for LONDON direct.—To sail positively on the 13th February, the splendid A 1 ship BLACKWALL, 1000 tons, WILLIAM HARRISON, commander. The accommodation for first and second cabin passengers is very superior, being spacious, and ventilated by large ports. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

TERMS.
First cabin (including wines and spirits), according to accommodation required.
Ditto ditto, without wines, &c., £50.
Second ditto, £22 to £25, including steward's attendance.
Apply on board, at Botts' Wharf; or to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.
Passengers are particularly requested to book on or before the 10th February.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.—To sail on the 30th JANUARY, the well-known A1 ship DOVER CASTLE, 1200 tons; has splendid accommodation for all classes of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

RATES FROM MELBOURNE.

Second cabin ..	.. ..	£30
Third ditto ..	.. ..	£20
Steerage (open berths)	.. .. ..	£16

J. B. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—For Passengers only.—The splendid clipper ship PLANET, 607 tons register, A1 at Lloyd's 11 years; has four cabins disengaged. Will sail 27th January.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay, to Captain JENKINS; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.; or FRED. EBSWORTH.

FOR LONDON, to sail in all February, the celebrated clipper ship NOURMAHAL, 846 tons register, A1 for 13 years, JOHN FOWLER, commander, now lying at the Circular Quay. This favourite ship, so well known in the Sydney trade, will be loaded for London with the utmost despatch. She has splendid cabin accommodation, carries an experienced surgeon, and offers a very desirable opportunity for first-class passengers.
For terms of freight or passage apply to Captain FOWLER, on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., No. 364, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid new clipper ship CELAENO (launched at Aberdeen in July last), A1 13 years, 702 tons register, GEORGE MITCHELL, commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick dispatch. Her poop accommodation for passengers is of a most superior order. Can take a few second-class passengers at moderate rates.
For terms of freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, at Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.
Wool received at Talbot's stores.

FOR LONDON.—The superior A1 13 years Clyde built clipper-ship ARDBEG, 925 tons burden, THOMAS HOBSON, commander, having the whole of her dead weight, and nearly all her wool, engaged, will meet with immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.; SAUNDERS and CO.; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

HARKAWAY, for LONDON.—The magnificent clipper ship HARKAWAY, 899 tons register, classed A1 at Lloyd's for 15 years, belonging to Messrs. Somes, Brothers, of Blackwall, is now loading for London, and is under engagement to sail on or before the 15th of February. Wool and other cargo can be received immediately at Talbot's Stores, at the Circular Quay. This favourite ship is celebrated for the regularity of her passages, and will no doubt reach London in time for the May sales.
For terms of freight apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., 364, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The fine ship HARKAWAY, JOHN JOHNSON, commander, A1 for 15 years, 899 tons register, having splendid saloon accommodation, offers a good opportunity for first-class passengers.
For further particulars and rates of passage apply to Captain JOHNSON, on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, 364, George-street.

SHIP DAMASCUS.—Consignees of cargo are requested to pass their ENTRIES without delay (as the ship is under engagement to sail for London on 16th February), for the Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where orders for delivery will be granted.
JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—The ship HARKAWAY, from LONDON, is now alongside Macnamara's Wharf discharging her cargo, the whole of which will be put out as rapidly as possible. Consignees are therefore requested to pass ENTRIES immediately, and are informed that all goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at their risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for loss of, or damage to, cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained at the office of the undersigned before any goods can be allowed to leave the wharf.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, George-street.

SHIP NOURMAHAL, from LONDON.—This ship will discharge at the Circular Quay, and consignees are requested to pass their ENTRIES accordingly. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for loss of, or damage to, cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained at the office of the undersigned.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, George-street.

SHIP COYA, from LONDON.—CONSIGNEES of the undermentioned Goods are informed that unless ENTRIES for same are passed by 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, the same will be done, and the goods stored at the risk and expense of whom it may concern.
WL in diamond—100 casks beer, consigned to W. Long
1M & Co.—14 cases, consigned to order.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., agents.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The A1 clipper barque ISLE OF FRANCE, JOHN MUIR, commander, carries 460 tons.
The A1 clipper brig KATE, WILLIAM SINCLAIR, commander, carries 360 tons.
These vessels are hourly expected from New Zealand, and being in first-rate condition to carry dry and perishable cargo, can be sent to sea at once.
JAMES MALCOLM, sen., Lyons-buildings.

WANTED, to purchase a VESSEL of about 50 tons burden, with a draught of about five feet when laden. Apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

SHIP BLACKWALL.—Captain HARRISON will not be responsible for any DEBTS his crew may contract while in this port.
Sydney, 21st January.

SHIP SARAH NEUMANN.—Captain THOMAS, of the above ship, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew.

RICE and TEAK FREIGHTS.—The undersigned are empowered to charter vessels to load from the rice ports for the United Kingdom or Continent, and also ships of any flag, class, or tonnage, for the conveyance of teak.
BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street.

FREIGHT from ADELAIDE.—Wanted, a VESSEL, from two three hundred tons, to load from Adelaide and outport. BEILBY and SCOTT.

FOR SALE, a Ship's GIG, 22 feet overall, and about 8 Tons of Water CASKS. Apply on board barque BREADALBANE, in the Cove.

BOAT for SALE.—A handy safe SKIFF, with gear complete; also a five-ton BOAT, in good order—to be seen at LOOKE'S Boat Yard, Balmain.

SKIFF, Sails, &c., for SALE. Apply to IRELAND, Woolloomooloo Bay.

FOR SALE two strong skiff BOATS, 18 and 20 feet long, cheap. MACBETH, Market Wharf.

CUTTER FOR SALE, of 20 tons. Apply to J. BOOTH, Balmain Saw Mills; or 11, Sussex-street.

NOTICE.—BOTTS' WHARF—WALKER'S WHARF.—Messrs. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO. will cease to hold Botts' Wharf from this date, and will continue the Wharf and Stores at Walker's Wharf only.
Botts' Wharf and Stores will be carried on from this date by Mr. JOHN ALGER, and all goods now in store will be continued by him on the present terms and conditions.
Arrangements are mutually made by the undersigned by which deliveries will be facilitated and inconvenience avoided.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Walker's Wharf.
JOHN ALGER, Botts' Wharf.
Sydney, 31st December, 1863.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 21st January, 1864.
IT IS hereby notified, for general information, that the TREASURY will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.
HENRY LANE, Under-secretary for Finance and Trade.

IMMIGRANTS per IDA.—With reference to the advertisement which appeared in the Sydney EMPIRE of the 19th instant, notice is hereby given that the SINGLE FEMALES by the above ship will be prepared to join their friends, from the Depot, Hyde Park, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.
GEORGE F. WISE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 22nd January, 1864.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will take place at their offices, on THURSDAY, the 28th January, 1864, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 31st December, 1863; of declaring a dividend; and of transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the deed of settlement.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.
29th December, 1863.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Annual General MEETING of the above society will be held in St. James' Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 28th instant.
The chair will be taken by the President, the Hon. E. DEAS THOMSON, at half-past 7 o'clock.
A report of the proceedings of the past year, together with a series of resolutions and treasurer's accounts, will be laid before the meeting.
Subscribers and friends of the society are respectfully invited to attend.
GEORGE ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of the above Company will be held, at their office, Sussex-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of January instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 31st December, 1863; of declaring a dividend, and of considering and determining such other business as may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the deed of settlement.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
Sydney, 14th January, 1864.
N.B.—The resolution carried at a previous meeting, on the motion of Mr. Piddington, for increasing the necessary qualifications for the office of Directors and Auditors, will be submitted for confirmation in accordance with clause 70 of the deed of settlement.

MORUYA SILVER MINING COMPANY.—The Third Half-Yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of the Moruya Silver Mining Company will be held, at the Company's office, Spring-street, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of January instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ending 31st December, 1863, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them.
By order of the Board,
J. H. MILLER, secretary.
Sydney, 13th January, 1864.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF CHARLES KEELE and CO.—At the request of several Creditors in this estate, I hereby convene a MEETING of CREDITORS, to be held at the Rooms of the Trade Protection Society, TO-MORROW (Friday), 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.
WILLIAM LOVE, one of the Trustees.
Sydney, 21st January.

GLEBE MUNICIPALITY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Electors of the Glebe Municipality, will be held at the Council Chambers, Glebe Road, at noon on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of February next, for the purpose of nominating and electing three Councillors and two Auditors, in the room of those retiring from such offices, under the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1858.
By order of the Chairman,
HENRY COLLEY, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Glebe, January 13.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

DANIEL MAHER is requested to write to his sister ALICE, at Rose and Crown, Paddington.

MUNICIPALITY OF PARRAMATTA.—1-64. Under the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1858.—Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the Electors of the Municipality of Parramatta will be holden at the Court-house, corner of Church and George streets, Parramatta, at noon, on TUESDAY, the second day of February next, for the nomination and election of three Aldermen and two Auditors in the room of those who retire by rotation: the retiring aldermen and auditors being eligible for re-election.
In the event of more than the required number being nominated, and a poll being demanded, an election by ballot will take place at the said Court-house and such other place or places as may be hereafter fixed upon, and of which due notice will be given, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of the said month of February, the poll to be opened at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and to be closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.
No person will be allowed to vote at such election whose rates, or any portion thereof, shall be then in arrear.
By order of the Mayor (returning-officer),
JOHN CHAS. BARKER, Town Clerk.
Town Clerk's Office, Parramatta, 12th January, 1864.

HUNTER'S HILL MUNICIPALITY.—Notice is hereby given, that a MEETING of the Electors of the Hunter's Hill Municipality will be held at Mr. Cuneo's, Garibaldi Hotel, at noon, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of February next, for the purpose of electing two councillors and two auditors, in the room of those who retire under provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1858.
By order of the Chairman,
H. GLASSCOCK, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Hunter's Hill, January 16, 1864.

MUNICIPALITY OF WOOLLAHRA.—Notice is hereby given, that at noon on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of February next, a MEETING of the Electors of the above named Municipality will be held at the Council Chambers (junction of Ocean-street and the Point Piper Road), for the purpose of nominating and electing a Councillor in lieu of George Thornton, Esquire, resigned, in addition to the three councillors and two auditors, who retire by rotation.
By order of the Chairman,
HENRY STERIKER KELLICK, Council Clerk.
Temporary Council Chambers, corner of Denison and Piper streets, Upper Paddington, 21st January.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Discussion Class.—Adjourned DEBATE, THIS EVENING, at 8. "Is a Member of Parliament justified in voting according to his own opinion contrary to the direction of his constituents?"

MASONIC.—ROBERT BURNS Royal Arch Chapter Regular Bi-monthly Convocation THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

CIVIL SERVICE PICNIC.—A Special MEETING of the Committee will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at the VOLUNTEER CLUB, at 4 o'clock, when every member is requested either to attend or furnish a return of tickets now disposed of.
CHAS. W. EASTWOOD, hon. sec. and treasurer.

CIVIL SERVICE PIC-NIC.—23rd January, 1864.
To be held on the grounds of J. Milson, Jun., Esq.
COMMITTEE.

W. A. Duncan, Esq.	C. Rolleston, Esq.
J. Williams, Esq.	H. Lane, Esq.
M. Fitzpatrick, Esq.	J. Barnett, Esq.
W. R. Davidson, Esq.	J. Rae, Esq.
R. O'Connor, Esq.	B. C. Cracknell, Esq.
T. K. Abbott, Esq.	Chas. Tompson, Esq.
Henry Halloran, Esq.	W. E. Plunkett, Esq.
A. C. Budge, Esq.	J. H. Palmer, Esq.
J. J. Calvert, Esq.	S. B. Warburton, Esq.
R. C. Walker, Esq.	Oliver Kelly, Esq.
G. Halligan, Esq.	E. Forde, Esq.
G. Barney, Esq.	H. G. Chapman, Esq.
F. Stephen, Esq.	T. J. Jaques, Esq.
T. Richards, Esq.	W. G. Pennington, Esq.

CHAS. W. EASTWOOD, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.
Officers of the Civil Service can obtain tickets for themselves and friends from any member of the Committee up to FRIDAY, the 22nd instant.
Gentlemen's tickets 12s. 6d., Ladies' 7s. 6d.
A steamer, provided by the committee, will commence running from the west side of the Circular Quay, at half-past 10 a.m., for the purpose of taking ladies and gentlemen to and from the grounds.
CHAS. W. EASTWOOD, Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

CIVIL SERVICE PICNIC.—Officers in the service desirous of attending the PICNIC to be held on SATURDAY, 23rd instant, are informed that the Government have considerately granted that day as a holiday.
CHARLES W. EASTWOOD,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE PICNIC, on the ANNIVERSARY DAY.—The Committee of the Alliance have much pleasure in informing their friends and the public that Stuart Russell, Esq., has kindly placed at their disposal for that day, his beautiful grounds, the "Ranges," at the head of Mosman's Bay. The Herald steamer will leave the Circular Quay, at the foot of Phillip-street, sharp to time, viz., 10, 11, and 12 a.m., and return 4, 5, and 6 p.m.
No intoxicating liquors will be allowed. Hot water free. Lemonade, &c., at Sydney prices. Foot ball, rounders, and other games. Tickets, 2s.; children under 12 years, half-price, to be had of A. Armstrong, Market-street; G. Lucas, Francis-street; J. Palser, hatter, George-street; J. S. Jones, tailor, George-street South; J. Davis, blacksmith, York-street; and of B. Mountcastle, hon. secretary, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

PRINCE OF WALES PICNIC GROUND, Middle Harbour.—The committee of the VOCAL ASSOCIATION having secured the use of the above grounds, which are fitted up with every convenience for the comfort of picnic parties, invite their friends to join them in a PIC-NIC MUSICALE, on TUESDAY next, January 26, when, in addition to the usual sports on such occasions, a number of glees, madrigals, and part songs will be sung on the voyage, and a concert given on the ground, under the direction of Mr. Chizlett. In these delightfully pleasant groves let us celebrate the Anniversary of our country.
AUSTRALIA, HAIL!
Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Moore, Clarke, and Johnson and Co., 2s. 6d. each; children, half-price.
The BLACK SWAN, steamer, will leave the Phœnix Wharf, at the bottom of Erskine-street, at half-past 9 a.m.; and for the second trip, Woolloomooloo Bay, at 11.
N.B.—Refreshments may be obtained on the ground.
W. MARTIN, hon. sec.

UNDER the Patronage of Sir JOHN and Lady YOUNG.—BAZAAR! BAZAAR!—The Bazaar in aid of St. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL is still open in the Pavilion, Hyde Park, near St. James's Church. The Bazaar is decorated in a superb manner. The finest lot of useful and fancy articles ever exhibited in the colony may be had at the Bazaar. Admission, 1s.; children, 6d. Doors open at 2 o'clock. The Volunteer Rifle Band will be in attendance every evening.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE of His Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG and Lady YOUNG.—The GRAND BAZAAR in aid of the funds of St. Vincent's Hospital is now OPEN, in the Pavilion, Hyde Park, near St. James' Church. A splendid assortment of fancy goods at the Bazaar—at less than cost price. Do not miss the opportunity of purchasing something to aid the above useful institution. The best band in the metropolis in attendance. Admission, 1s; children, 6d. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

UNDER the DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE of his Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG, LADY YOUNG, Lord JOHN TAYLOUR, and Sir ALFRED STEPHEN and party.
Madame SOHIER has great pleasure in announcing that her magnificent collection of almost animated WAX-WORK has been visited by the above distinguished personages, who were highly pleased at the faithfulness of the likenesses, the gorgeousness of the dresses, and the taste and skill displayed in the modelling of the figures. Every-one is invited to visit these master-pieces of art, where they may be guaranteed an hour's enjoyment of a most attractive and instructive nature.

JUST ADDED, the LUCKY DIGGER, one of the old times. Madame SOHIER'S Wax Works, Pitt-st.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—TONIC SOL-FA SINGING CLASS.—The above Class will commence on MONDAY next, at half-past 7. Teacher, Mr. J. C. FISHER. Terms 5s. per quarter.

WATSON'S BAY MENAGERIE.—This splendid collection of wild animals (most unquestionably the most superior in any of our colonies) is on view DAILY on the grounds of the hotel.
The beasts are as follows, viz.:—Lions, Lioness, Tiger, Leopards, Zebras, Porcupines, English Badger, Monkeys, Pariah Dog, and other curiosities, including the world-renowned Nip-the-Dhu.
A steamer DAILY. For time, see S. M. HERALD.

WILD BEASTS.—Magnificent collection, opposite Victoria Theatre. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

WILD BEASTS.—Magnificent collection, opposite Victoria Theatre. Admission, 1s.; children, 6d.; schools, half-price.

ANNIVERSARY NIGHT.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Grand Extra Quadrille Assembly, at his Academy, 103, Elizabeth-street.

PENRITH Dancing Academy.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Quadrille Assemblage, THURSDAY, January 28.

WINDSOR School of Arts.—Mr. W. CLARK'S opening Quadrille Assemblage, FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

LONDON.—The undermentioned Newspaper and Advertising Agents are authorised to receive advertisements, which must be paid in advance, for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD and SYDNEY MAIL.
Mr. F. ALGAR, 11, Clements-lane, Lombard-street.
Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.
Copies of each journal are filed at the above offices for the use of advertisers.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Sole Lessee........Mr. W. S. Lyster
Stage Manager....Mr. C. W. Barry.
Last night of the successful burlesque, in which
Miss GEORGIA HODSON
will appear as Argus.
FRIDAY, January 22nd,
the performances will commence with an entirely new drama, now playing at Drury Lane Theatre, with triumphant success, entitled
THE DEAL BOATMAN,
Or, Love and Pride.
Jacob Vance, a Deal boatman............ Mr. F. Younge
George Prescott .... Mr. Barkett
Mary Vance .... Miss A. M. Quinn
Mrs. Bridget .... Mrs. Crosby
Period, 1848.
Scene Act 1st, interior of Jacob's cottage.
Scene Act 2nd, Library in Sir John Haughton's house.
To conclude with, for the last time, the successful burlesque of
THE KING OF THE PEACOCKS.
With all the new scenery, music, dresses, properties, machinery, and
MAGNIFICENT LAST SCENE.
Dress circle, 5s; Stalls, 3s; Upper Circle, 2s; Pit, 1s; Gallery, 6d.

On SATURDAY, will positively be produced, the wonderful burlesque of
POCHOHONTAS.
The BEGGAR'S OPERA, and various novelties in active preparation.

FIRST NIGHT of THE DEAL BOATMAN.

LAST NIGHT of THE KING OF THE PEACOCKS.

ALL the great Burlesque Artistes TO-NIGHT.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, Pitt-street.
Continued Success of the old Favourites, the Inimitable and Original
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING, Friday, January 22nd.
Wonderful Attraction!
SECOND NIGHT OF THE NEW PROGRAMME.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS
of the new Extravaganza,
THE SALON DANSANTE! or CARNIVAL D'AFRIQUE,
In which nearly the whole of
LOCKE'S BEAUTIFUL MUSIC IN MACBETH
will be produced.
PROGRAMME
PART I.
Overture.................................Christy's Minstrels
Opening chorus..........................Christy's Minstrels
Silver Shining Moon........................Mr. J. H. Melvyn
I wish I was in old Virginny ....Mr. W. Norton
Beneath the Weeping Willow ....Mr. T. Rainford
I'll throw myself away ....Mr. H. Leslie
Dilly Burn ....Mr. C. Stewart
Hot Corn ....Mr. W. Norton
The celebrated quintette—"Come where my love lies dreaming" (by universal desire) .... Messrs. Stewart, Melvyn, Nish, Rainford, and Steele
Christy's Quickstep, full band .... Christy's.
An interval of ten minutes.
PART II.
Medley Dance ....Mr. W. Norton.
Descriptive Scena.........................Mr. T. Rainford.
Second time of an entirely new Comic Act, called
HAPPY AS KINGS,
Messrs. Norton, and Leslie.
Violoncello solo ....Mr. C. Steele.
Second time of a screaming farce, entitled
LESSONS IN ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, or MESMERISM MADE EASY.
Professor Bushel-basket ....Mr. A. Nish.
Medium ....Mr. W. Norton.
Subject ....Mr. H. Leslie.
Quartettes, new....Messrs. Stewart, Melvyn, Nish, and Rainford.
The celebrated Act, by request,
THE CROW FAMILY,
Messrs. Norton and Leslie.
An interval of ten minutes.
PART III.
To conclude with the Christy's successful Extravaganza, entitled
THE SALON DANSANTE, or CARNIVAL D'AFRIQUE.
Acknowledged to be the greatest Ethiopian burlesque ever seen in Sydney.
FOURTH GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE
For the convenience of Families.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON (Saturday) January 23rd.
Plan of the Hall at Mr. J. R. CLARKE'S, Music Warehouse, George-street, where alone reserved seats can be secured.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Pit, One Shilling.
Mr. H. N. WARNER as Hamlet
Madame GORDON HYDE as Ophelia.
BENEFIT of Mr. H. N. WARNER,
and positively his last appearance but one, being under the distinguished patronage of
The Honorable Terence Aubrey Murray, President of the Legislative Council
The Honorable John Hay, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
The Honorable John Hubert Plunkett, Q.C., M.L.C., Vice-President of the Executive Council
The Honorable E. Deas Thomson, C.B., M.L.C.
The Honorable Robert Johnson, M.L.C.
The Honorable John Macfarlane, M.D., M.L.C.
Charles Cowper, Esq., M.P.
Charles Cowper, Jun., Esq., M.P.
James A. Cunneen, Esq., M.P.
John Robertson, Esq., M.P.
THIS EVENING, Friday, January 22nd, the performances will commence with (by desire) Shakspeare's tragedy,
HAMLET.
After which Mr. W. BROWN, having kindly volunteered his services, will dance his celebrated
AMERICAN BREAKDOWN.
To conclude with the laughable farce, entitled
A KISS IN THE DARK.
For characters see small bills.

SYDNEY FIRE BRIGADE.—BENEFIT in aid of the Sick and Accident Fund, at the Royal Victoria Theatre, MONDAY, 25th instant. Tickets to be had at the Engine Station, George-street; Mr. W South, Market, George-street; Mr. T. Z. Cocksedge, George-street South; Mr. J. Kelly, Emu Inn, George-street; and of George A. Hewett, secretary.

PIANO Presentation.—Masonic Hall, January 26th.—Mrs. Frederick Younge's Farewell Benefit Concert.

PIANO Presentation.—Mrs. Frederick Younge's Farewell Benefit Concert and Entertainment. Numbered tickets, 4s.

PIANO Presentation.—Every visitor an equal chance of obtaining a thirty-five guinea PIANO.

MRS. FREDERICK YOUNGE'S Farewell Benefit, Masonic Hall, TUESDAY, January 26. Piano Presentation.

MRS. Frederick Younge's Farewell Benefit.—Piano to be given away. Unprecedented array of talent.

MRS. Frederick Younge's Farewell.—Those talented artistes Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dillon will appear.

MR. W. KING'S Quadrille Assembly, at the Oddfellows' Hall, on MONDAY, 25th January.

THE ALHAMBRA! THE ALHAMBRA! THE ALHAMBRA!—A Host of Talent. Opening night on SATURDAY. Mr. J. H. Williams, proprietor; Mr. R. Osborne, director.

NEW ALHAMBRA CONCERT HALL, adjoining Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street, will open on SATURDAY EVENING, January 23rd. Civility, respectability, and conviviality. Admission free. Mr. and Mrs. R. Osborne, and a host of talent.

CRICKET.—ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.—CHARLES LAWRENCE begs to inform the Cricketers and Public of New South Wales that he has made arrangements with the ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN to visit this colony early in March next.
The Team is, without doubt, the strongest that has ever played either at home or abroad, and consists of the following eminent cricketers:—

ANDERSON, GEORGE	JACKSON, J.
CÆSAR, JULIUS	LOCKYER, THOMAS
CAFFYN, WILLIAM	PARR, GEORGE
CLARKE, ALFRED	TARRANT, GEORGE
CARPENTER, ROBERT	TINLEY, R. C., and
HAYWARD, THOMAS	E. M. GRACE, Esq.

The Eleven have signified their intention of meeting Twenty-two of this Colony in a Match, to be played at Sydney in the first or second week of March.
Cricket Depot, George-street, Sydney,
January 16th, 1864.

ANNIVERSARY DAY.
January 26th, 1864.
PARRAMATTA DOMAIN.
TRAINS will leave SYDNEY for PARRAMATTA, as under:—
Leaving Sydney at 6.30 a.m.
" 9.0 a.m.
" 11.0 a.m.
" 12 noon
" 2 p.m.
Returning from Parramatta at 1.0 p.m.
" " 2.55 p.m.
" " 5.57 p.m.
" " 8.0 p.m.
Fares to Parramatta and back—First class, 3s. 6d.; second class, 2s.
JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, January 15th, 1864.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS. ANNIVERSARY DAY,
January 26th, 1864.
EXCURSION TRAINS to
PENRITH, PARRAMATTA, PICTON, MENANGLE, CAMPBELLTOWN, and Intermediate Stations.
Special Excursion Trains will leave Sydney for Penrith and Picton, calling at all stations, at 11 a.m., waiting half an hour at Menangle, to enable passengers to view the bridge; and returning from Penrith at 4.40 p.m., and Picton at 4.0 p.m.
Single Fares for the double journey.
JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, January 15th, 1864.

MANLY BEACH CRICKET CLUB.—Members, subscribers, residents, and their friends, are informed that there will be a grand practice game on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, on the Manly Beach ground, at which their presence is especially requested.

A CARD.—H. MARSHALL, Church-hill and Balmain. Pianos for Sale, Tuning, Repairing, &c.

A CARD.—Mr. E. J. GENATAS, Teacher of Italian, French, and modern Greek. 241, Castlereagh-st.

DELINEATIONS of CHARACTER given daily, at KELLY'S Phrenological Chambers, 328, George-st.

DR. BOWMAN, Consulting Physician, Consulting and Operating Surgeon, has REMOVED to 1, Phillip-street, King-street East. Confidential letters should be carefully addressed.

ESTABLISHED 1850.—REDGATE'S Steam Coffee, Pepper and Spice Mills, Francis-st., Woolloomooloo.

FUNERALS.—Funerals performed on the most reasonable terms by Messrs JOHN HILL, jun., and CO., 100, King and Elfey streets.

G. LORKING, Tailor and Wholesale Manufacturer, 24, York-street, near Barrack-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

JAMES W. DUNLOP, Consulting Engineer, 394, George-street.

J. PARTRIDGE, Licensed and General Plumber, 103 and 105, Bathurst-street.

MR. HARWOOD, Teacher of Pianoforte, Singing, and Harmonium, 93, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

MR. JOBSON, formerly Surgeon-dentist to her Majesty, the late King, and Royal Family of England, may at present be consulted for a short period, in Sydney, by those requiring aid or instruction in the dental art. 6, Wynyard-square.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—A. TORNAGHI and CO., opticians, jewellers, and watchmakers, have Removed to 312, George-street (one door south of Hunter-street).

PROFESSOR W. T. WALTERS cures Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and Rheumatism. 460, Kent-street, one door south of Bathurst-street.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS, Marine Family Hotel, Botany Bay. VICKERS MOYSE, proprietor.

W. WILLINGTON, to Pickford's, per Lady Jocelyn. Small parcels, 1s. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

£100 AND UPWARDS to Lend on city or suburban property. G. EVANS, 375, George-st.

£500 AND £300 to LEND on approved security. JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY, auctioneer, Pitt-street.

LOST, on Saturday week, a small Brown Terrier DOG, answers to "Sambo." A reward at Mr. BABE'S, Chelsea-street, Surry Hills. Parties detaining the same will be prosecuted.

LOST, Froude's ENGLAND, vol. 2. Left in first-class carriage 14th instant, at Liverpool, in the 5 p.m. train. Any person returning the same to MADDOCK'S library, 383, George-street, or to the station-master, Liverpool, will be rewarded.

LOST, from Rooty Hill, near Rope's Creek, Brown-sided COW, branded 1C on the near sided rump. One pound reward for any one who will bring her, or send word to me, at Rooty Hill. JOHN PECK. January 3.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Strayed from Burwood, a bay Pony MARE, heavy in foal. Apply to J. TOOMY, watchhouse, Burwood.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, a White POODLE DOG; had on a strap collar. Any one bringing him to W. HINCHEY, Cherrytree Inn, corner of Bathurst and Castlereagh streets, will receive the above.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, on Tuesday night, opposite the Victoria Theatre, a silver hunting lever WATCH, Henry Perregaux Locle. No. 11,583 over 47,734. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to Mr. JOHN FORRESTER, watchmaker, 574 George-street.

£1.—LOST, near Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Botany, a Gold BRACELET. Any one returning the same to LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street, will receive the above reward.

STRAYED, from the Dog and Duck yard, 5 Working BULLOCKS. Reward given.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. CHARLES KEMP, M.L.C., Chairman.
EDWARD FLOOD, ESQ. | JOHN BINNY, ESQ.
J. B. RUNDLE, ESQ. | E. C. WEEKES, ESQ.
M. ALEXANDER, ESQ., M.L.A.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
Messrs. DONALDSON, LAMBERT, and CO.
This Company is prepared to issue Policies in both branches of FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE at the current rates of premium.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the Agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

NEW SOUTH WALES, Commercial, and Union Bank SHARES; Pacific, and United, and Sydney Insurance shares; Wallsend Coal shares; and Debentures for sale by W. BARTON, George-street.

THE TREASURER of the Female Refuge Society thankfully acknowledges the receipt of FOUR POUNDS sterling, from CHARLES KEAN, Esq., per the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney. January 21.

FANCY GOODS.—Important to Dealers and others.—L. CONWAY begs to intimate that he has removed from Castlereagh-street to 99, King-street, and having opened the latter premises with a new and magnificent assortment of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., &c., has determined upon disposing of his immense and varied stock of fancy goods. Buyers will therefore find this an opportunity to sort up that but seldom occurs, as it is his intention to clear out the greater part of his fancy stock without the slightest regard to original cost.
Note the address—L. CONWAY, importer of jewellery, Birmingham, Sheffield, and fancy goods, 99, King-street.

PEATE and HARCOURT (late Smith, Peate, and Co.), Wholesale Shipping and Family Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, beg to call the attention of gentlemen and families to the superior assortment of goods always on SALE at their establishment, which comprise every article in the trade, either imported direct from the first houses in England and the Continent, or most carefully selected in this market.
Teas and coffees, of the finest qualities
Sugars, raw and refined
Crosse and Blackwell's oilmen's stores
Preserved provisions of all kinds, from Moir and Son, and Hogarth
Huntley and Palmer's Reading biscuits
Wines and spirits of the finest quality and choicest vintages
Bottled ale and stout, of best brands.
Gentlemen and families in the interior supplied with every article requisite on a station or for private use, carefully packed, and of superior quality.
PEATE and HARCOURT,
(Late Smith, Peate, and Co.,)
258, and 260, George-street, Sydney.

HOBART TOWN JAMS.—A Parcel of Lipscombe's best quality, new season jams, just received ex Highlander.
PEATE and HARCOURT (late Smith, Peate, and Co.), 258, and 260, George-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at twenty minutes past four o'clock.

MESSAGES.

The PRESIDENT reported that the Governor had assented to the new Standing Order with reference to the reception of messages by the House from the Governor.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL ESTATES.

Mr. KEMP presented a petition from Pitt Town inhabitants against the Church and School Land Bill.

RESERVES.

Mr. PLUNKETT laid on the table returns under the 25th Victoria No. 1, with reference to lands reserved for public purposes.

PARNELL'S TRUST.

Mr. KEMP moved that Parnell's Trust Bill be read a third time.

Motion seconded.

Bill read a third time and passed, and returned to the Legislative Assembly without amendment.

SEAMEN'S LAWS.

Mr. JOHNSON moved the postponement of the order for the further consideration in committee of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting Merchant Seamen until next sitting day, in order to afford an opportunity of considering amendments only recently printed.

Carried.

SCOTS' CHURCH MORTGAGE.

The PRESIDENT communicated a message from the Assembly, requesting the attendance of the Hon. John Hubert Plunkett as a witness before a select committee.

Leave granted to attend, and a message sent to Assembly in accordance.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.—SCAB IN SHEEP.

The Private Secretary brought up a Message.

The PRESIDENT reported to the House that the Governor had assented, on behalf of her Majesty, to the Act for the Prevention and Cure of Scab in Sheep.

The Council adjourned to 4 p.m. on Wednesday next.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-seven minutes past three o'clock.

THE CONDEMNED CRIMINAL M'CANN.

Mr. GARRETT asked the Colonial Secretary, "1. Have the Executive Council determined that the sentence of death passed on Thomas M'Cann, for attempted murder and robbery, is to be carried out? 2. What members of the Executive were present when such decision was arrived at? 3. Was the decision arrived at unanimously?"

Mr. W. FORSTER said, in answer to the first question, yes. In regard to the second and third questions, the information asked for appeared to him to be of such a nature as ought only to be communicated by the Governor in compliance with an address from either House of Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

COLLECTION OF TOLLS.

Mr. GARRETT asked the Secretary for Public Works, "As the Government has ceased to collect tolls on the Glebe Island bridge, which was constructed by money raised on loan, is it intended to abandon the collection of tolls on all other Public Works constructed by money raised on loan; if so, from what funds do the Government intend to defray the interest of the money spent in the erection of such public works?"

Mr. HOLROYD said it was not the intention of the Government to abandon the collection of tolls.

GOVERNMENT BALANCES.

Mr. COWPER asked the Colonial Treasurer, "1. Has the sum of £58,318 4s. 11d., stated by the Auditor-General to be due to the Consolidated Revenue from the Loans Fund, been paid over to that fund; and if so, on what date was it paid? 2. Was the overdraft of £43,415 0s. 11d., on the 31st December, 1863, irrespective of the debt due to the Consolidated Revenue from the Loans Fund? 3. Were the charges of collection, deducted by the Treasurer in his statement of Ways and Means, paid under authority of Parliament? 4. Has the £40,000 lent to the Mint by the Savings' Bank been repaid; and if so, on what date was it paid?"

Mr. EAGAR said, in answer to the first question, yes, on the 14th November, 1863. In answer to the second, as connected with the first, yes. In answer to the third, he begged to state that those "refunds" and "charges on collection" formed a primary charge on the revenue, and were treated by the Auditor-General as "unclassified expenditure." They were deducted in the Ways and Means of 1863-1864, in order to show the net consolidated revenue of those years. A like reduction from the revenue of 1862 was made by his (Mr. Eagar's) predecessor in his statement of Ways and Means, dated 3rd September, 1863. In answer to the fourth question, yes, on the 24th December, 1863.

THE PITT-STREET TRAMWAY.

Mr. DANGAR asked the Secretary for Public Works, "Whether it is the intention of the Government to remove the tram rails and way in Pitt-street; if so, when?"

Mr. HOLROYD said the Government had no such intention.

MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On the motion of Mr. COWPER, a message was sent to the Legislative Council, asking permission to examine the Hon. J. H. Plunkett before a select committee now sitting to enquire into the exchange of land in connection with the Scots' Church.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The resolutions agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means last evening were, on the motion of the Chairman of Committees, received and read a first time.

The question being put that the resolutions be read a second time,

Mr. PIDDINGTON opposed the motion for the second reading. He believed the duty of 6s. per cubic foot on imported boots and shoes would press very heavily upon the industrial classes. There were many articles upon which, under the resolution then before the House, the duty would amount to from 12½ to 14 per cent., and in the resolution in reference to saddlery to 50 per cent. He felt certain that a case of saddlery which would cost £20, would, under this resolution, be charged a duty of £10. (Hear, hear.) He was as sincere a supporter of the Ministry as any hon. member in the House, but he felt it to be his duty to disagree with any proposal that would be injurious to the public interests. This duty would increase the price of saddles and harness, whether made in the colony or imported. He was informed on that day only, by a gentleman who was at one time a member of that House, Mr. Parkes, of a case that might affect any one else, and showed the impolicy of the proposal. Mr. Parkes imported a number of carriages contained in cases, each of which would measure 160 cubic feet, which would subject it, under the present duty, to a duty of £48 for the case alone; then a duty of £10 would have to be paid for the carriage which it contained, which would make it £58. And this enormous duty would be levied because there were some articles of saddlery in the cases, which would bring it within the meaning of the duty now proposed. He mentioned this case to show how heavy burdens would be entailed by this high duty. He thought there was no necessity for the Government to have selected those articles, especially boots and shoes, because any honorable member would see that it would oppress the great bulk of the people. Although he recognised the necessity of imposing a duty on articles of import, yet he was opposed to this as he felt certain that in some cases it would amount to 50 per cent. of the value of the articles. No hon. member would ever think of agreeing to a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. EGAN said he should follow the example of his hon. friend in opposing this motion; but it was not out of any consideration for the Government, but because of the interests of the public that were involved. The Government had proposed this duty for the acceptance or rejection of the House, and he did not suppose they cared one farthing whether it was carried or not. He hoped, therefore, that those hon. members who were accustomed to support the Government would not regard them in this matter, but would vote for it on its merits. He had no doubt but that the revenue would be provided for without this impost, and therefore the House would act wisely in rejecting it.

Mr. STEWART thought the case mentioned by the hon. member for the Hawkesbury (Mr. Piddington), must be altogether exceptional, and one which the Government would be prepared to deal fairly with. (Hear, hear.) He did not think the Government would require the duty upon saddlery because there were articles of saddlery in the case; but the carriage would pay its duty of £10, and the saddlery, to the extent that it occupied. [Mr. MARTIN: Hear, hear.] It was only the finer class of harness and saddles that were imported, because rough bush saddles and the harness intended for work were made in the colony.

Mr. ALEXANDER had been an importer of harness for many years, and knew something of this matter, and he could assure the hon. gentleman who had just sat down that he had made a very erroneous statement. Instead of the better class it was the very lower class of saddles that were principally imported. A case of saddles, invoiced at from 25s. to 44s. each, and containing a dozen, would measure on the average twenty-six feet, and these at 6s. would make a duty on the package of £7 16s. The value of the saddles would not exceed £30, so that the duty would be fully 25 per cent. There was no harness imported into this colony that was invoiced at more than from £15 to £25 per set. (Mr. DALGLEISH: What is the selling price?) He did not know anything of the retail price; but the 6s. per cubic foot would cause an advance of 30 per cent. It was the better and not the inferior kind of saddle that was made in the colony, for every gentleman who wanted a first-rate saddle had it made for him to order. As to the merchants' profits they were never more than about 5 per cent. on saddlery and harness, whatever the retailers' profit might be; but, as regarded boots and shoes, the consignors had for years past suffered a heavy loss on consignments, and the sales latterly had not realised the invoice prices by fully 25 per cent.

Mr. MARTIN thought it would have been an advantage to the House if the hon. member had told them, not only the first cost of the rubbish that was imported here, but also the prices at which that rubbish was sold, as the House might have been greatly edified by learning how many hundred per cent. was cleared by the importers. It was easy to see the nature of this opposition when it was known that these merchants bought rubbish at 25s., which they afterwards sold at £5.

Mr. ALEXANDER desired to explain. He was satisfied that the hon. gentleman could go to any merchant in the city and buy saddlery and harness at 15 per cent. on the invoice price. (Several hon. members: "On salted invoices.") No, on fair invoices. The merchant paying all costs and charges of importation, and giving the buyer four months' credit.

Mr. MARTIN said that the explanation of the hon. gentleman was quite sufficient to satisfy him that the profits upon this importation were something enormous. The House had no means of knowing what these costs and charges were, so as to estimate the profit of the importer; but one thing was quite clear, that most exorbitant profits were made somewhere. So that it came to this—that these respectable gentlemen, the Sydney merchants, were quite willing that the public should pay 100, 200, or even 500 per cent. advance to the dealer; whilst they object to the State receiving a paltry 10 per cent. of the profits. That was really the meaning of this opposition. As to the hon. gentleman's remarks upon the enormous rate at which this duty would fall, the hon. gentleman must be under some mistake, for the Government had received information from gentlemen of experience, and whose word could be depended on, to the effect that this duty would not on the average be more than about 10 per cent. Upon boots and shoes it would hardly be 10 per cent., whilst it would be even less than this in future, as boots and shoes sent to the colony after the passing of this tax would be compressed into a smaller compass than they now occupied in the package. He did not think it would be desirable to re-discuss this matter at the present time, but he was sure of this, that the more this question was examined the more it would be felt that the tax was a light one, and that it would fall equally. With regard to boots and shoes the charge was so trifling that it would hardly make a matter of moment in the yearly expenditure. Of the question of harness he knew something personally, and he could state as a fact that a double set of harness cost £40, not in one case but a dozen he could name. As to the commoner kinds of harness they were all made in the country; and when these cheap articles alluded to by the hon. gentlemen were introduced the public did not gain by them, although these merchants who made so much outcry might put something in their pockets on the transaction.

Mr. DARVALL did not think the merchants made such large profits as the hon. Attorney-General alleged, because where there were open ports the price was always dependent upon demand and supply, and the larger the surface from which the supply was drawn, the cheaper must be article. Beside, if this tax was not to increase the price there would be no advantage to the colonial manufacturer. They would derive no benefit unless they got the 10 per cent. advance upon their goods. [Mr. DALGLEISH: "We do not do it for their benefit."] It was all very well for the honorable member to allege what was transparently not the case. These hon. gentlemen wished and intended to give the colonial tradesman an additional reward for making the articles he produced; but they could not suppose that they would cheapen articles by closing our ports against them. On the contrary, the larger number of markets they had to go to for their goods the cheaper would they be likely to obtain them. It was by having open ports that they frequently saw goods offered here under invoice price, for the merchants were not in a position to make terms as to what they would take. They were ruled over by the law of supply and demand, and it was thus that in this colony the people had been so long supplied as cheaply as in any part of the world. What he had risen to point out was, that if cheapness to the public was a matter of consideration we ought to open our ports to manufactures from all parts of the world. With regard to the price of harness, even in London at present an ordinary set of double harness would cost £30 or £40.

Mr. RAPER stated that before the gold discovery the saddlery made in the colony was equally as good as that we got now, though the furniture might not have been quite so spicy. Indeed, as far as durability and quality were concerned, a better article could have been obtained before the gold discovery than since. But after that period the market was flooded with inferior harness and saddlery. He should feel great pleasure in supporting the resolution before the House.

Mr. DANGAR, alluding to the alleged salting of invoices by merchants, questioned whether the merchants were not as honest as some of the solicitors among us, for many of the bills of costs that came before the Supreme Court showed that they had been pretty well salted. This duty on some of the cheaper class of saddles would amount to 33⅓ per cent. The tax on boots and shoes would amount to 6d. on ladies' boots, on wellingtons to 2s., and on gold diggers' boots to 3s per pair. This burthen would be very injurious to the whole community, and the Ministers had forgotten the important fact that there was no duty on boots and shoes in Victoria or Queensland, and that a duty placed upon these articles in New South Wales would give a fine opportunity for our neighbouring colonists to carry on an excellent trade overland. This duty on saddlery would not, as had been stated, affect the stockmen, who were supplied by the squatters with saddles, but it would affect the class known as drovers. Three imported saddles could be purchased for the price asked for one of colonial manufacture. The protectionist members were no doubt advocating the interests of master-men or employers, but he wanted to know whether the poor working man or labourer would receive any advantage from this tariff? Would they receive an increase of wages? No one out of doors that knew anything about it had stated it as a fact that there was distress among the mechanics. Sober steady workmen could get 25s. a day at boot and shoe making, but in some trades they would not work even at high wages. If a high rate of duty were imposed on these articles in Victoria or Queensland it would be a different thing. The very articles we required were these cheap saddles, and if this tariff became law the merchants would not import any but the highest class of articles. He had been informed just before he came into the House, that the people generally were going to petition against the proposed duty upon saddlery and boots and shoes, and he had been very happy to hear it. He trusted that they would so far agitate against the tax as effectually to prevent the bill for carrying it out from being passed into law.

Mr. WALKER objected to the highly irregular speech of the hon. member for the Upper Hunter, who had distinctly admitted that he had a direct interest in the trade which those provisions of the tariff would affect. (No.) He had distinctly understood the hon. member to state that such was the case.

Mr. DALGLEISH spoke in favour of the motion before the House. He denied that the effect of the taxes proposed to be levied on harness and saddlery would be to press heavily upon the less wealthy classes. The effect of the proposed impost had been to bear principally upon the holders of cattle and of others who would require to supply their servants with saddles and harness. The tax on each saddle imported was not what it had been declared to be, for, on the showing of the hon. members opposed to the motion, it would, in point of fact, amount to more than 7½ per cent. The tax was not what it had been stated to be—such a one as pressed heavily upon all classes of the community. It was, on the contrary, one which was borne, and would have to be borne, by the wealthier members of society. The proposition to tax saddlery was, he regretted to see, opposed, from interested motives, by those who were always too ready to tax the working man, but, when it was proposed to lay imposts upon those who were better able to support the burden of taxation, they at once raised an outcry against it. It was nothing but the wilful extravagance of the late Government that had rendered this increase of taxation necessary. The merchants were a class of persons who were well represented in that House, but they shamefully neglected their own interests and the general interests of the community in which they lived. He did not therefore concur in the regret that the hon. member for the Upper Hunter had expressed as to the supposed inadequacy of their representation in that House. Many of the merchants of Sydney got up suppositionary cases with a view to influence that House, and relied on the effect of such cases for the advancement of their immediate interests, but he trusted that the House would not allow itself to be swayed by anything irrelevant, but that hon. members would see the necessity of adhering to what had been adopted in committee after mature consideration.

Mr. GARRETT felt himself called upon to say a few words on this question, because of the peculiar circumstances under which the vote on the duty on boots and shoes was carried last night. That vote was only carried by a majority of one, and at the time when the division bell rang there were some hon. members behind the Speaker's chair, who were avowed free-traders, but who, seeing that the Government were in danger, went in and voted for the duty. He was in a position to prove that the tax on saddlery would amount to 45 per cent. on the cost of the article. He had seen an invoice of saddlery this morning, the duty upon which would be £7 10s., which was just 45 per cent. on the original cost. That was the first increase, but as the articles passed from hand to hand, the charge went on increasing until the price of the article was doubled. There was no necessity for this tax for the purpose of stimulating colonial industry, as there were several manufactories in Sydney that had been increasing in size without any necessity for protection. Nor would this tax increase the remuneration of the men who were engaged in the saddlery business. Some two or three hundred men were employed by Mr. Alderson, and if any of them should strike for wages, they would be sent about their business. (An hon. member: "And very proper too.") but Mr. Alderson's profits would be so increased by these duties that he could afford to pay Ministers' salaries for two or three years to come. There were thousands throughout the country, of the class of farmers and their sons and daughters, who would have to pay double the cost for their saddles. He might mention, as a fact which he could substantiate, that a buyer from Goulburn had this morning gone to one of the largest wholesale houses to buy some boots and shoes, and he was told that on account of the duty he would have to pay an advance of 12½ per cent.

Mr. MACPHERSON said he did not believe in protection, and he had no hesitation in saying that he had to a certain extent voted for these duties unwittingly. He looked upon this tariff as one of those miserable legacies that had been left by the late Government, as the result of the corruption and abuse that had been existing for many years past. Hon. members who were opposed to protection in any shape, and to the increase of taxation, had been driven to vote for these duties simply upon the principle of common honesty. It was the late honorable Minister for Lands, who had principally brought about the cause for these duties by destroying the only legitimate source of revenue. The extraordinary corruption which the late Ministry had carried on for many years had driven independent members into the miserable position—that either they must be dishonest, and allow the country to get into debt, or else they must agree to taxes that they did not like. He saw no other means by which the debts that had been incurred could be paid. He did not like anything in the shape of protection; he did not desire to see taxes levied so as to favour any particular class. But what he wanted to see was, taxes placed upon luxuries. A great deal of fuss had been made about the duty on boots and shoes, and hon. members had gone to M'Culloch and Mill, and had read extracts from those authors to the committee. For his own part, being anxious to see what this tax would amount to, he had gone to a shoemaker, and had desired the boots in a trunk to be counted; and he found that the tax would amount to about one shilling per pair of the ordinary boots, such as were worn by hon. members. Well, that was not a very considerable tax. As regarded the tax on saddlery he did not believe that it was one that would be paid by the poor man. He was informed that the tax on saddlery would be a tax of about ten per cent. It was a tax that would be paid by those who could well afford to pay it. He trusted that the time was not far distant when there would be no reason for levying these duties, but when recourse would be had to a more equitable system of taxation.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that the hon. member (Mr. Macpherson) had talked about a number of things that he did not seem much to understand. He (Mr. Macpherson) had stated that certain things had arisen from the extravagance of the late Government. Now, without referring to any of the defects of the late Government, he (Mr. Robertson) would merely state that the question as to who was in fault had little to do with the question as to the best means of obtaining revenue. The hon. member told the House that he objected to the tax on carriages imported, and that he would rather impose a tax upon the use of carriages;—then why did he give his vote with the Government, who were damaged by his support and his faint praise. The hon. member said that we required this taxation, and we must obtain it through the Customs. We say we must obtain it by direct taxation, and avow our willingness to tax the propertied classes to obtain a fair share of revenue of the country from them. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member said this tax on saddles would be a tax on the propertied classes. But it was well known that it would be nothing of the kind. This tax would be an impost on the farming community more than on any other class. The wealthy pastoral people rode on the best colonial saddles, and this tax upon bulk would not press heavily upon them; it would press hardly upon those agricultural people who were suffering now quite sufficiently. The hon. member also made reference to the use of saddles by the female portion of the farmer's family, and there could be no doubt from the bulk of ladies' saddles that there would be an increased charge levied on them amounting to fifty or sixty per cent. This was neither more nor less than an increased tax on the farming population of the country. There was a large body of people in the country to whom saddles were as much a necessity as were boots and shoes to the people in the towns. How could the female portion of a farmer's family move about except by means of saddles? If it could be shown that increased taxation was necessary, we were willing to give it by means of direct taxation. In considering the question we had to determine what was our justification for putting our hands into the pockets of the people to draw money from them for any purpose whatsoever. Our first consideration should be, "What are we going to return them as an equivalent?" We had life, liberty, and property, and these three elements required protection. The poorer classes of the country who used shoes and saddles, and all the articles on which it was now intended to impose a duty were taxed through our Customs for the protection of their life and liberty. But there were persons who had more than life and liberty to protect, who involved the country in expense to defend that which they for the most part alone possessed—he meant the propertied classes. He would like to ask the hon. member how these people could fairly escape their proper amount of cost for the protection of that property. We had avowed that if it were necessary to increase the taxation—which, however, we did not believe—if it were admitted to be desirable to increase the taxation, let them put on a property tax, so that those who alone had something special to be protected, and caused the country special expenses might pay an equitable proportion. No doubt the hon. member would say, "then why did you not, in the days of your government, propose a property tax?" He was anticipating the arguments of the hon. member, but he would tell them the reason why. It was that the Government did not believe in this deficiency; they did not believe in the necessity for such taxation; they had never admitted that they believed in that necessity. Before we put a tax on the boots and shoes and saddles of the people, or any of the necessaries to the lives of the people, we ought first to look at our expenditure; and if it were necessary, the first item on which he would put his hand was the item of £80,000 for immigration. He would like hon. members who were so namby-pamby in their expressions to show how they could justify the taxing of the people's shoes and saddles, while they were using the public money for the purpose of introducing labour into the colony. The hon. member for Central Cumberland had told the House that the Land Law passed by the Parliament of this country had been the great cause of the deficiency, and blamed it more than anything else for all our difficulties; and yet that hon. member was a supporter of the present Government who acquired their position and held it with the avowed determination to uphold the Land Law. Was the hon. member, then, ashamed of himself or of the Government he supported? He challenged the detractors of the Land Law to meet him (Mr. Robertson) before the House or the country on this great question. They were afraid to do it, and were holding their position by a pitiful course in reference to the matter. No member of the Ministry dare get up and put forward statements such as those advanced by the hon. member for Central Cumberland. The Ministry put their little men forward to state that which they dare not themselves assert. [The honorable member then replied to the remarks of Mr. Dalgleish concerning the deficit, and the alleged extravagance which had led to it.] Talk about the extravagance of the late Government! Any one knew that knew anything about the matter that when the first responsible Government took charge of affairs there was a deficit of £150,000. Responsible government had been carried on for seven years from that time, and now they had only a deficiency of £400,000. The present Treasurer had done all he could to augment their liabilities, as most men would in his position who desired the Parliament to grant new taxes. The hon. Treasurer had all he could of the deficiency, and after passing through seven years, and including the deficiency that then existed, what did the hon. member say it was? He said it was £400,000, being an increase since responsible government of £250,000. He thought this might be very well accounted for if they looked into the whole affair during the last two years. He would like to find any person who had received as much income as he had expected to receive. And no doubt the late Government did not receive as much income as they expected, and yet the whole amount of the deficiency was £250,000. But what was the deficiency, according to the statement of the Treasurer, for the next year? Why, £500,000, or twice as much as had been incurred during seven years. The hon. member (Mr. Dalgleish) had put forward an extraordinary statement with regard to the desire of hon. members on this side of the House. The hon. member had endeavoured to make it appear that they were in favour of an increased duty on tea and sugar. Now, if there was one thing more than another that the late Government were blamed by their supporters and the Opposition for, it was because they reduced the duty on tea and sugar; and the *Sydney Morning Herald* in particular, continually abused the late Government for reducing the duty on tea and sugar. They had reduced it, and always desired to see it reduced. They had always desired to see the Customs duties gradually reduced in order to put a tax on property, and on those who were best able to pay for it. The question before the House was whether or not they should pass the second reading of these resolutions. Hon. members had advanced the idea that we should be stultifying ourselves if we refused to pass these resolutions because they had been passed once before. If this were the correct view of Parliamentary practice, he asked what was the necessity of giving the House several times to deal with the matter. He did not think it would place any hon. member in a false position who voted for these resolutions last night, if, after having obtained more information, he voted against them. But who should say there were not more members here to-night than there were last night? and who should say that the majority of one last night was not a chance majority? He desired to give no unnecessary obstruction to the Government, but he should give his vote as he had done before, in favour of free trade principles.

Mr. MORRIS thought any one who did not know the hon. member would think he was a new member, because he had said he could see no reason why the Government came down for increased taxation, and he had denied that the deficiency existed. Now he could point out that the late Treasurer had said there would be a deficiency of £484,000 at the end of 1863, and supposing no new taxes were imposed in 1864 the deficiency would be upwards of £800,000. This House would also be astonished when he reminded them that the late Government proposed taxes similar to those that had been passed. They had proposed a tax on rice of £3 per ton; he was therefore surprised that the hon. member for East Maitland, who had been a member of the late Government, should have opposed it. They also proposed a tax on boots and shoes of 6s. per dozen, which would have fallen much heavier on the poor man than the present tax. The hon. member had repeatedly charged the present Government with being about to increase the deficiency in one year from £400,000 to £900,000. He took credit for the late Government having only caused a deficit of £250,000, while this Government proposed to increase it in one year £500,000. Now the hon. member must know that the Government did not propose any thing of the kind, but they said if you go on paying the same rate of expenditure and the same taxes, there would be a deficiency of £900,000 at the end of 1864. He wanted to show the House that the hon. member was not in a position to throw stones, because he was prepared to vote for a tax on boots and shoes, as proposed by the late Treasurer, believing that it was for the interest of the country. The hon. member said the present Government should have proposed direct taxation, but the Government of which he was a member had not taken this course. They had, on the contrary, proposed a tax on rice of £3 per ton, 6s. per dozen on boots and shoes. With regard to the tax on boots and shoes he did not think it would fall heavily on the farmers, and he did not believe the value of these articles would be increased. With regard to the tax on saddles he was satisfied the farmers would not suffer because they very rarely used imported saddles, and it was the squatters generally who used them. Hon. members opposed this tax because they looked upon it as protection, and he confessed, if he did not look on this as a temporary tariff to meet the deficit he would have voted against the duty on a number of the articles in the tariff. He said if it were possible to pass such a scheme as he intended to propose, he should not have supported the present taxes; and he believed, if his scheme were agreed to, they might gradually abolish many of their taxes. He would not go into the objections of the hon. member who had just sat down in reference to emigration. He believed it would in time be shown that the welfare of the labourer depended upon a continual flow of immigration. He intended to vote for the resolutions before the House, without any pledge to support any protective policy whatever. He thought better proposals might have been made, but he was not Finance Minister, and he must therefore take them as they stood. He did not think any of the taxes proposed by the Ministry would fall heavily upon the hard working classes or he would not have supported them.

Mr. TIGHE contended that, as the Colonial Treasurer had told the House and his constituents repeatedly that he would not bring in any scheme that would not be generally acceptable, and under this promise induced some hon. members to assist in turning out the late Ministry, the present tariff ought not to be considered an emergency tariff. The hon. gentleman told his constituents distinctly that he became a member of the Ministry purely through his financial abilities, and that he was prepared to deal with the tariff in a statesmanlike measure. Under these circumstances it was neither fair nor just to press this tariff as one of emergency. He believed that there were many sources of taxation available at this particular juncture that would not fall so heavily upon the community. (Hear, hear.) One hon. member told the House that while some hon. members were studying M'Culloch, Stuart Mill, and writers of that class, he, in studying this matter of boots and shoes, went directly to a shoemaker. He did not believe that a shoemaker knew more of what the domestic effect upon the people generally of a tax upon boots and shoes would be than a man who sold corn could, as a matter of course, give the best information as to the best mode of cultivating corn. The debate had assumed a different aspect to-day to that which it assumed yesterday, the Government announced over and over again, that the proposal was made for the purposes of revenue, and not as a measure of protection, but he distinctly understood from the speech of the Premier to-day, that he supported it on protective principles. It had been stated that the merchants got too much profit on their transactions, but if this tax was proposed with a view to restrain the profits of the merchants, it must be a protective tariff. The people did not require legislation of that kind; they only required legislation for the production of a revenue to carry on the Government of the country. If the tariff was not protective how could it be reconciled with the principles of free trade? Free trade was opposed to the principle of putting a tax upon one of the necessaries of life—articles in this case which for the comfort and convenience of individuals were almost as necessary as food itself. (Hear, hear.) It may only be for the purpose of revenue, but if not they might as well have increased the duty on tea and sugar. He did not say that that would be desirable, but it would answer the purpose without encumbering commerce and creating a necessity for additional Custom-house officers to look after the collection of these new duties. One hon. member said the tax would reduce the price of boots and shoes. (Hear, hear.) How could he prove it? That hon. member challenged hon. members to show an instance wherein a protective duty had been put on an article in any country where the price of the article had not fallen. But it remained for that hon. member to prove that, and for the free traders to prove that the articles had fallen in value through other causes. (Hear, hear.) America had been instanced as an example, but he thought it would be found that the articles protected in that country fell in value through the introduction of machinery and other means by which the cost of production had been reduced. (Hear, hear.) He did not know a country that had begun with free trade that had afterwards resorted to protection; therefore it would be very hard to prove the converse of what the hon. member stated. The protectionists stated that no country had flourished without protection, and that England herself flourished under it until the tender plant was sufficiently strong to throw it off. Was it not a fact that these countries had flourished in spite of protection? There was instance of this in the case of slavery. There was no country in the world that had arrived at greatness that had not had slavery in some shape or the other, and might it not just as reasonably be said that it was necessary for our welfare to encourage slavery. But these countries had advanced in spite of, and not in consequence of slavery, and the same thing might be said of protection. They might perhaps adopt protection; the principle seemed to be gaining ground out of doors; but this was certain, that it would be thrown aside as soon as the people grew wiser. But if they were to have protection, let them have it in its entirety, and, instead of bringing it in piecemeal, they should take the more fair and open way of bringing down an entire protective scheme, and of standing or falling by it. If they were defeated then, let them appeal to the country and let the country decide. If they adopted protection at all, they would have to go all round, and he would tell hon. members that already were the farmers beginning to look forward to it. Seeing that a step had thus been taken on the road to protection, and that they must not stop here, he would warn hon. members who voted for this only because it was an emergency tariff, that they ought to pause and reflect seriously before they gave their assent to what was an utter and thorough going protection policy. He should oppose, whenever an opportunity of doing so was given to him, and he would be only too happy if, by defeating the Government, he could cause an appeal to be made on it to the country.

Mr. BURDEKIN thought the present a good opportunity of testing whether the House really meant to stand by the principles it had last night affirmed. The speeches that had been delivered on the other side fully justified the opposition now offered, for many hon. gentlemen had said that they supported this impost against their convictions, and in contravention of their principles, on account of the emergency being great, and the circumstances peculiar. But what after all, was this emergency? According to the opinion of members of the late Government, who ought to be the best judges, the deficit would not be more than £150,000 at the end of 1863, and that had been more than provided for by the loan. The portions of the tariff already agreed to would put into the hands of the Government £90,000 of additional taxation, whilst the rest of the imposts would give them £60,000, making £150,000; thus allowing them a sufficient sum in hand to meet all present liabilities, whilst at the same time the House might so reduce the Estimates of expenditure as that there might be really no deficit on next year, and consequently no emergency whatever. It had been clearly shown by hon. members who had preceded him that this tax on boots and shoes would fall heaviest on the poorer classes, and that it was therefore objectionable; but, even though this was not the case, the principle contained in the resolution was so different from any that he was disposed to advocate, that he could not for a moment support it. What was free trade? It meant the freedom for the transfer of property of all kinds through commercial traders, whilst, if taxes were imposed on imports, it was essential that the articles chosen should be of a character that they might be easily bonded, and that when bulk required to be broken that there should be no necessity for Customs' inspection. The tax now proposed would in no way meet these requirements. They were bulky and not easily bonded, and were such that if bulk was broken a drawback became impossible. Our trade, which was principally with the ports of other colonies, was not one of the re-exportation of shipments, but was of a more retail character, consisting of assortments of various goods. This trade it would be impossible for us to retain in the article of boots and shoes, because of the impossibility of devising a system of drawbacks to meet it. No doubt some hon. members representing the city supported protection, because it would benefit a large number of their constituents, but, on the same ground, country members opposed it because it would injure the rest of the community to the same extent that it benefited the few. It would also benefit property holders in Sydney. In fact there were two things that would benefit them; either entire free trade, or complete protection. The latter would settle the workmen at trades in Sydney, and so increase the value of house property; but the people outside Sydney would be losers to that extent, and would consequently have to demand more for their produce. Then the question was as to whether the property holder was benefited by his increased rents to a greater extent than he had to pay by the increased price of all he had to buy. The universal answer given to this by all authorities of every value was that the increased cost of what he had to buy was greater than the increased value put upon his property, or the increased rent he would obtain. And if they determined upon carrying out protection altogether, why should they trouble themselves to make roads into the interior; for there could be no greater protection to a country than to have no roads by which it could be approached, and to be thus virtually shut up against importations. By keeping the roads open they encouraged trade, and in the same way by keeping their ports open they induced trade to enter.

Mr. SAMUEL said some hon. members, whilst objecting to the financial policy of the Government, asserted that revenue was required to meet a case of emergency. Their reasons for objection appeared to be based on the ground that it was a scheme of protection. Now, if their objections were on this ground, how was the emergency to be met? The scheme being protective where was the revenue to come from? It was also admitted that injury would be done to the colony by the adoption of this policy, and surely, then, the use of this even as a temporary expedient was not justifiable. If posterity were left to pay the deficit, it would be far less objectionable than if it were met by a policy injurious to the interests of the country. That a duty on boots and shoes would injure the consumer was undoubted. The duty (as stated by the hon. member for the Williams) entered into the price of the commodity, and the colonial manufacturer was not likely to keep his price down below that of the imported article; consequently the consumer would have to pay the increase of cost. Then came the question whether this was the way in which we should reach consumers—whether it was desirable to obtain revenue by taxing for the benefit of a small section of the community, all the wearers of boots and shoes, and all those who used furniture. It was said we required manufactures in order that the country might prosper, and that if protective duties were imposed they would enable the manufacturer to make a larger amount of profit, and encourage manufactures, so as to give employment to a larger number of labourers. But the number of labourers employed was small as compared with the rest of the community to be taxed for their support, and in this country this was especially the case. We had an enormous mining population here which could derive no possible benefit from protection. If we were to tax the whole community for the benefit of a few workmen, why not at once establish national workshops. The hon. member for the Williams, who was the leader of public opinion in the matter of protection, said the manufacturers of soap did not want protection. Then what difference was there between their case and the case of the manufacturers of furniture? If the colony produced tallow for the soap, it produced timber for furniture. Our poor soap makers exported about four times the quantity of the imports. With regard to the matter immediately before the House, he believed it was urged that it was not a protective duty. Now, he held in his hand a bona fide invoice and bill of lading for twelve stockmen's saddles at 28s. each, and a duty of 6s. per cubic foot upon them he found would amount to 46 per cent. Was not this protection? He had desired to give the Government a strong support, but if he loved them much he loved his country more, and having to choose between the country and the Government and their policy, he could not assent to see the country injured. The most serious part of the matter appeared to be this, that it would destroy the trade of the country. It was ridiculous to imagine that we could do better with a much less number of merchants. What was the effect of having a large number of merchants but to produce competition which brought about cheapness. The existence of an immense number of traders and merchants, and splendid banking institutions among us, showed that they contributed to the advance in prosperity the country had made. No doubt in some cases free trade had not operated to cheapen commodities, and it was said that in every instance protection had had this effect. Those who said so added, however, that we must wait until protection had taken root. It had been stated that stockmen did not provide the saddles they used, but he was aware that in numberless cases they did so, preferring to have a fancy saddle of their own to using that supplied by their employers. He admitted that the colonial was better than the imported saddle for bush purposes, but if they were used extensively it showed that there was no necessity for protection, which could not possibly give any revenue. We had a very large trade with Queensland, and also a trade with the other colonies; but it was now beginning to feel the effect of these duties. The protective duty on wine was causing the light wines in bond to be sent out of the country—the duty being so high that it would not pay to take them out of bond. The Government could not have better evidence of the necessity of retracing their steps before it was too late to withdraw this dangerous and injurious policy. He did not desire to detain the House any longer, but had felt it his duty to say thus much because he considered it his duty to oppose the principles of protection whenever they were brought forward as being inimical to the best interests of the country.

The question was then put that the resolution be read a second time.

This was carried on the following division :—

Ayes, 21.

Mr. Martin	Mr. Lucas	Mr. Bell
W. Forster	Macpherson	Lackey
Eagar	Morris	Raper
Holroyd	Cunneen	Gordon
Wilson	Stewart	Wisdom
Dalgleish	Love	Buchanan }
Allen	Driver	Macleay } Tellers.

Noes, 16.

Mr. Burdekin	Dr. Lang	Mr. Piddington
Alexander	Mr. Leary	Weekes
Tighe	Samuel	Robertson
Garrett	Sadleir	Cowper, jun. }
Egan	Terry	Tellers.
Cowper	Caldwell	

Mr. GARRETT expressed his desire to move that that portion of the resolution which referred to saddlery be omitted. He should be happy to do this if it was in order for him to do so.

Several hon. members: Boots and shoes; omit the boots and shoes.

Mr. LEARY thereupon moved that all the words in the resolution relative to boots and shoes be omitted from the resolution.

The motion having been seconded, the question was put that "the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the resolution."

On this the House divided with the following result :—

Ayes 18.

Mr. Martin	Mr. Allen	Mr. Bell
W. Forster	Lucas	Lackey
Eagar	Macpherson	Raper
Holroyd	Morris	Gordon
Wilson	Stewart	Macleay
Dalgleish	Love	Buchanan } Tellers.

Noes 16.

Mr. Alexander	Dr. Lang	Mr. Weekes
Tighe	Mr. Sadleir	Terry
Leary	Samuel	Robertson }
Egan	Cowper, jun.	Burdekin }
Garrett	Caldwell	Tellers.
Cowper	Piddington	

The amendment moved by Mr. Leary was consequently lost.

Mr. GARRETT moved the omission of all the words in the resolution which had reference to "saddlery and harness." He would not detain the House from going to a division, but he could not forbear to remind hon. members that the hon. member for Wellington had produced two documents that evening which went immediately to show that by the operation of the tariff now proposed, there would be a change in the price of some articles of not less than 92 per cent. The members who voted on the side of the Government, and who were free traders, must, therefore, distinctly understand what they were doing when they voted for the proposed tax upon saddlery. They were voting for what was nothing more or less than a protective tax. (Hear, hear, and No.)

Mr. CALDWELL seconded the motion, contending that the effect of the resolution as it stood would be to inflict a very great injury on trade. It would be extremely harsh and oppressive in its operation, and it would be found that, practically, the importers would have to pay more than seven shillings per cubic foot for the saddlery. He had been spoken to by several persons on the matter as he came up to the House. He cordially seconded the motion.

Mr. DALGLEISH could not understand how the hon. member, with the sentiments he had just expressed could have yesterday moved that the duty should be five shillings.

Mr. CALDWELL had desired to make the best of a bad bargain.

The question was then put, "That the words proposed to be omitted should stand part of the resolution," and the House divided with the following result :—

Ayes, 20.

Mr. Martin	Mr. Allen	Mr. Lackey
W. Forster	Morris	Raper
Holroyd	Stewart	Gordon
Eagar	Love	Buchanan
Wilson	Driver	Lucas }
Macpherson	Cunneen	Macleay }
Dalgleish	Bell	Tellers.

Noes, 16.

Mr. Garrett	Mr. Sadleir	Mr. Terry
Tighe	Samuel	Cowper, jun.
Leary	Caldwell	Robertson }
Egan	Piddington	Burdekin }
Cowper	Weekes	Tellers.
Dr. Lang	Alexander	

Mr. GARRETT'S amendment was consequently negatived.

The question was then put, that the resolution be adopted.

This was agreed to on a similar division of 20 to 16.

PARNELL'S TRUST BILL.

A message was received from the Legislative Council stating that the Council had agreed to Parnell's Trust Bill without amendment.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House went into Committee for the further consideration of Ways and Means.

Mr. EAGAR said: The next items which he would have the honour of proposing were the Stamp Duties. This was the first time in the history of our institutions that a proposition for the imposition of duties on stamps had been actually submitted to a committee of Ways and Means. Since the introduction of responsible government several propositions of this kind had been indicated by successive Finance Ministers, but they had never actually gone to the length of pressing any specific proposition of the kind on the House. In one only of the Australian colonies had duties of this kind been carried—he referred to the colony of Tasmania, where, in the month of July last stamp duties had been imposed under an Act of the local legislature. The proposition he now had the honour to submit related to the imposition of stamp duties on promissory notes and bills of exchange. He ought to state at the outset that the amount of revenue which he expected to get from the proposed stamp duties would be about £57,000 per annum. That amount would include the duties on conveyances, mortgages, and bank-notes. From the duties on bills of exchange and promissory notes, he expected a revenue of £10,000 per annum. He had been at some pains to secure accurate statistics respecting the sources of this revenue. He would, however, at once read the list of proposed duties; they were as follows :—

STAMP DUTIES.

Bills of Exchange :

	£	s.	d.
Inland bill of exchange or promissory note for the payment to the bearer or to order at any time otherwise than on demand of any sum of money not exceeding £25	£0	0	3
Ditto ditto ditto £25 and not exceeding £50	0	0	6
Ditto ditto ditto £50 and not exceeding £100	0	1	0
And where the same shall exceed £1000, then for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 ...	0	0	6
Foreign bill of exchange or promissory note drawn in but payable out of the colony of New South Wales :—			
If drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more—the same duty as on an inland bill of the same amount and tenor.			
If drawn in sets of three or more for every bill of each set where the sum payable thereby shall not exceed £25	0	0	1
And where it shall exceed £25 and not exceed £50	0	0	2
Ditto ditto £50 and not exceed £100	0	0	4
And where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50, and also any fractional part of £50 ...	0	0	2

Exemptions :

Debentures issued by authority of the Government of New South Wales and Treasury bills.

It would be seen that he proposed to exempt debentures issued by the colony, as to charge these would merely be to take money out of one pocket to put it into the other. With reference to the rate he proposed to charge, he found that the English rate was 1s. per £100, and the rate in Tasmania was the same. It occurred to him, looking at the relative positions of the two colonies—this colony having larger resources, pastoral, agricultural, and mineral—that a rate which was imposed in Tasmania might be accepted to as a fit basis for taxation here. He would now state the basis of the data upon which he arrived at the estimate that a tax upon bills of exchange of 1s. per £100 would produce an annual revenue of £10,000. There were no means of ascertaining the amount of the bills given in the course of any year. But there was this information: the banks published every quarter returns of their liabilities and assets; and as a general rule it might fairly be assumed that the bulk of the bills that were given in this colony found their way to the banks. He found in one column of these returns the following head:—"Notes, bills under discount, and all other debts due to the bank." Of course, in reference to these bank returns the committee would admit that his own experience was of some value, as he had in former years personally superintended the making up of these returns. Now, he found that during the year the average amount of floating accommodation given by the banks under the head he had quoted was to the value of £6,730,000. Out of this sum he might safely assume that £1,730,000 would represent the average annual banking accommodation in overdrawn or cash credit accounts; which would leave the annual amount of bills under discount, to be £5,000,000. But these bills had a currency of four months; they were renewed, or other bills discounted in their place thrice in the year. So he arrived at this conclusion—that the average annual amount discounted, was about fifteen millions. This had certainly struck him with astonishment as a large sum. He estimated that the amount of foreign bills under exchange, at the banks, in the course of the year, was about five millions—making altogether a possible and very probable amount of twenty millions in the course of the year. These were the data at which he arrived at the conclusion, that that sum represented pretty nearly the amount which under this particular head would, at the rate of 1s. per £100, yield to the State a revenue of £10,000 a-year. This was the first item, and he trusted that the proposition would obtain the assent of the committee.

Mr. BURDEKIN suggested that the resolution should be so amended as that no bill of exchange under £10 should be liable to a duty.

Mr. EAGAR pointed out that drafts under that amount were usually issued "at sight," whereas it was only proposed to tax bills of exchange "payable otherwise than on demand."

Mr. DRIVER said he should like to know whether the proposal to exempt debentures would extend to those issued by the Municipal Council of Sydney, because if not he should feel it his duty to oppose the resolution. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. EAGAR was of opinion that debentures did not come under the designation of inland bills of exchange or promissory notes.

Mr. DRIVER: Then why are Government debentures specially exempted?

Mr. EAGAR: Because, to tell the honest truth, they are exempted in the Tasmanian Act.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he thought that the City Corporation debentures were issued under the authority of the Government.

Mr. DRIVER: No, they are not.

Mr. TERRY contended that if the debentures of the City Council were exempted all other kinds of debentures ought to be exempted.

Mr. PIDDINGTON did not think that the debentures of the various public companies came under the designation of bills of exchange, but in case they did, he should protest against excluding any securities that might fairly come under that denomination, excepting those issued by the general Government of the country.

Mr. MARTIN said it was clear that debentures of whatever kind were neither "bills of exchange nor promissory notes."

Mr. EAGAR consented to strike out the words relating to debentures, and the resolution as thus amended was put and carried.

Mr. EAGAR then proposed the following: Towards raising the supply granted to her Majesty there shall be charged the following stamp duties, namely, for conveyance of any kind or description whatsoever upon the sale of any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other property, real or personal, heritable and movable, or of any right, title, interest, or claim into or out of or upon any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other property where the same shall vest absolutely in the purchaser or any person on his or her behalf—Not exceeding £100, £1; and where the same shall exceed £100 and not exceed £150, £1 10s.; and where the same shall exceed £150 and not exceed £200, £2; and where the same shall exceed £200 and not exceed £250, £2 10s.; and where the same shall exceed £250 and not exceed £300, £3; and where the same shall exceed £300 and not exceed £400, £4; and where the same shall exceed £400 and not exceed £500, £5; and where the same shall exceed £500, then for every £100 and any fractional part of £100, £1. Conveyance of any kind or description whatsoever in consideration of any annual sum payable in perpetuity or for any indefinite period whether for farm or other rent or otherwise. Where such annual sum secured to be paid shall not exceed £25, £1; and where the same shall exceed £25 and not exceed £50, £1 10s.; and where the same shall exceed £50 and not exceed £75, £2; and where the same shall exceed £75 and not exceed £100, £3; and where the same shall exceed £100, then for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50, £1 10s. Exemptions—Grants from the Crown. Certificates of Titles under Real Property Act. The value of the lands conveyed, taking an average of three years, amounted to £1,710,373. He proposed to place upon the conveyance of land on its absolute sale or disposal 20s. per cent., which would give £15,000. It had been found from the operation of the English stamp duties that this duty was sometimes evaded by conveying land not in fee simple, but for the payment of annuities; and the object of the second part of this resolution was to prevent persons from thus defeating the tax. On a conveyance meant to defeat the fair operation of the duty, the stamp would be £3 per £100. The question for the committee to consider was whether, looking at the character of our system of conveyance, £1 per cent. was too much to charge. [The hon. Colonial Treasurer made some other observations which could not be distinguished from the general buzz of conversation in the committee.]

Mr. ROBERTSON said he took exception to the whole of this proposition on principle. It was the needy man that was compelled to mortgage and transfer his property, and he would have to pay this tax; while the man in easy circumstances, who did not require to transfer or mortgage, would not have to pay. He did not know what offence it was assumed a man committed towards the State when he transferred his property.

Mr. EAGAR made some remarks which were inaudible. It was thought from the few words which reached the gallery that he was replying to Mr. Robertson, and contending that so far from transfers of land being made chiefly by men in needy circumstances, most of the fortunes made in this colony had been derived from successful speculations in land.

Mr. BURDEKIN thought that in this colony, where land changed hands so quickly, as much revenue would be obtained by the imposition of a lower rate, and he would therefore propose a reduction of ten per cent.

Mr. LUCAS opposed the proposition. He said that not long ago we passed a bill to facilitate the transfer of landed property, in order to protect the people from the lawyers, but now it seemed that those who desired to transfer land were to be placed between two sharks—the lawyers on the one side and the Government on the other. If they were to be fleeced it did not seem to him to matter much whether they were fleeced by the one or the other. He objected to this tax on chattel property, and thought real and chattel property should be separated and placed under different heads. He considered it very objectionable that after the Government had passed last session an Act for the transfer of property, they should, the next session, saddle it with this tax.

Mr. EAGAR said it was objected that this resolution contained too many items, and should be confined to real property. He thereupon proposed to withdraw this compound resolution, and submit first, the following resolution, with regard to real property:—"That on conveyances of any kind, upon the sale of any real estate, or any interest therein, for or in respect of the principal, or only deed instrument, or writing, whereby such real estate or interest therein may be conveyed to, or vested in the purchaser, or any person by his direction. When the purchase, or consideration of money, therein or thereon expressed, shall exceed £25, and not exceed £50, 5s.; above £50, and not above £75, 7s. 6d.; exceeding £75, and not over £100, 10s.; over £100, for any £100, or fractional part, 10s.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought the hon. Treasurer had made a great change in his resolution for the better, but the principle was still objectionable. He did not think the hon. member had answered the hon. member (Mr. Lucas') objection that after they had passed an Act to facilitate the transfer of land, they should not place a tax on the transfer. He intended to oppose this tax to the utmost.

Mr. PIDDINGTON contended that the proposal was a tax on real property. He was, therefore, surprised that those hon. Ministers who were in favour of direct taxation should object to this small tax on property. He was also surprised that the Treasurer should at once come down from his proposal of a duty of 20s per cent. to one half, 10s. per cent. He thought this tax was much less objectionable than a tax on income, and was only afraid that the Treasurer had given way too much to the owners of houses and property in accepting the reduction proposed by the hon. member (Mr. Burdekin). He could not understand how the hon. member (Mr. Lucas) could agree to a tax on boots and shoes, and yet refuse this small tax on the transfer of land and houses. He thought the Government should have adhered to their original proposal, because he did not think the duty of 20s. per cent. was an extravagant one.

Mr. LUCAS pointed out what he considered the inconsistency of the hon. member of the Hawkesbury, Mr. Piddington, in proposing a duty (although lower than proposed by the Government) on boots and shoes, and then coming down to the House the very next day (that afternoon) and proposing the omission of the resolution altogether. He maintained that the tax on boots and shoes would affect him (Mr. Lucas) more than it would the hon. member, as he (Mr. Lucas) had a family of seven to provide boots for, and the hon. member had his own feet only. This proposition would not affect him (Mr. Lucas) because he did not buy land to sell again—as the hon. member did bank shares—but to keep, therefore the remarks of the hon. member did not apply to him.

Mr. PIDDINGTON defended himself in reply to the remarks of the hon. member for Canterbury (Mr. Lucas). With regard to the disinterestedness of the hon. member, he remembered not long since that the ex-Premier, when in office, complained that the hon. member brought to him a yearly tribute, in the shape of a son who was in want of an appointment—(laughter)—and doubtless that hon. member would have continued to bring his yearly offering, had the hon. member for Sydney East (Mr. Cowper) remained in office. (Laughter.)

Mr. REDMAN thought it was exceedingly creditable to the hon. member for Canterbury that he should be able to raise so many sons that he was enabled to present one to the Premier, to be sacrificed to the public service, every year. (Laughter.) With regard to the proposition, he believed it would be unjust, and he should vote against it. Upon what principle were they to tax real property unless they taxed personal property also? He considered that the adoption of this proposition would aim a deadly blow at the transfer of property. It would be a direct tax upon property. He thought the owners of real property should be encouraged, in order that they might settle down and contribute to the stability of the country. The whole thing was injudicious and would work badly, since it would prevent persons from possessing themselves of property that would be liable to such impositions. The proposal, as originally made, was correct in its principle, but now that personal property had been withdrawn from its operation, they made it unjust by singling out real estate for taxation.

Mr. LUCAS defended himself from the attacks of the hon. member for Hawkesbury, denying that he had ever truckled to any Government even though two of his sons were in the public service.

Mr. PIDDINGTON retorted upon the hon. member, objecting to the general principle that an hon. member should have an unlimited number of sons whom he should place in the Government service, as it might leave his conduct open to suspicion.

Mr. LUCAS denied that he had ever attempted to get a situation for more than two sons.

Mr. ROBERTSON was in favour of direct taxation of property, but this was not such a tax, for it was only an impost on the transfer of property. Property required protection from the State, and ought to pay for that protection; but the transfer of property required no protection, and was, therefore, unjust, whilst it would fall upon men at a time when they could least bear it.

Mr. BURDEKIN said it would be impossible to raise a property tax under any other than a municipal system. It could only be done by assessment, and this assessment would cost at least half the amount raised.

Mr. DANGAR was afraid this duty would be felt most by those who parted with their property under necessity. But he thought the owners of property generally could afford to pay it, the majority being well off; and if they sold their property it was mostly for a profit. He felt it his duty on this occasion to vote with the Government, believing it to be a step in the right direction.

Mr. DALGLEISH was sorry the Government had acceded to a reduction of this proposed tax, as he thought it an equitable way of raising revenue. The late Finance Minister proposed stamp duties which embraced this very item, and yet we found the hon. member for Shoalhaven now raving against a tax as unjust and inequitable which had been brought forward by one of his own colleagues without a murmur from the hon. member. As much as £43,000 was owed by large landed proprietors in this colony for quit rents. On what ground could these individuals ask to be exempted from the payment. When the Government were in actual need of money they would be justified in stretching a point to obtain these rents. But to say that those who had obtained possession of the lands of the colony on such easy terms were not to be called upon to pay a tax when they transferred the land was monstrous. He believed this to be one of the most just and equitable taxes that could be levied, and he was sorry to see the Colonial Treasurer consenting to reduce it from a reasonable amount without adequate discussion.

Mr. EAGAR explained that he had looked upon this as taxation of an experimental character, and having no data to proceed upon, but relying solely upon his own judgment, he had thought it right to propose a certain percentage, so as to obtain an expression of opinion. By imposing 20 per cent. there was a fear that it would lead to an evasion of the duty; the true amount of consideration money might not be stated in the deed. The object of the Government was to get revenue; the amount might not be large now, but it would increase with the growth of the colony. By placing the tax at a moderate point in the first instance, it was open to review, and might be increased hereafter.

Mr. STEWART thought that the hon. the Colonial Treasurer had not given the matter that careful consideration which he conceived he might have done when he agreed to the reduction which he was now willing to take. Hon. members would please to recollect that the quit rent alluded to had always been cheerfully paid when claimed, whatever might have been the sum to which it had amounted. He confessed he should wish to see this particular tax rejected. For what had they assented to the new law for the transfer of property? Was it not for the purpose of having the transfer of land made much more cheap than it had been? And how was that end secured if a new tax were to be now imposed upon the transfer of property? He considered the proposition to be a very unreasonable one, and should oppose it.

Mr. LOVE compared the hon. member for Sydney West (Mr. Dalgleish) to an Irishman at a fair, striking about on all sides and hitting at friend and foe. He must confess, however, that he, in the main, coincided with that hon. member in the view that he took of this tax, and should vote for it accordingly.

Mr. ALEXANDER was also favorable to the proposition before the House. He denied that the tax imposed would weigh upon the less wealthy, or be likely to have any injurious effect upon purchasers. The tax itself would be resolved into part of the purchase money, and would be unfelt by those concerned in the transfer of land.

Mr. SADLEIR was favourable to the modified rate at which it was proposed to impose this tax. He should like to see the tax so managed as specially to affect absentees.

Mr. GARRETT expressed his intention of voting against the imposition, which he considered to be an impolitic tax.

The motion was then put and carried upon the following division :—

Ayes, 26.

Mr. Martin	Mr. Morris	Mr. Allen
W. Forster	Love	Caldwell
Eagar	Leary	Dangar
Holroyd	Emanuel	Gordon
Wilson	Cunneen	Macleay
Macpherson	Driver	Buchanan
Burdekin	Sadleir	Piddington
Alexander	Flett	Bell }
Dalgleish	Tighe	Tellers.

Noes, 9.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Lucas	Mr. Terry
Robertson	J. T. Ryan	Garrett }
Cowper, jun.	Stewart	Redman } Tellers.

Mr. EAGAR then proposed the following resolution:—"On conveyance and transfer of any squatting station held on lease from the Crown, including the stock thereon where the purchase money exceeds £100 and does not exceed £300, £1; and for every additional £100 or fractional part thereof, 10s."

Mr. GARRETT did not think it fair to tax the transfer of leasehold property at the same rate as absolute freehold property. Upon what conditions were squatting tenures held? Why the whole or any part of them might at any time be resumed or reserved by the Crown, or occupied by others. If hon. members wished the squatters to be taxed, let it be done in a direct manner. The present proposal was monstrously unjust.

Mr. EAGAR said it was rather extraordinary that the hon. member should suddenly start up as the defender of the rights of the squatters. As to the limited tenure of the lands that the hon. member talked of, he (Mr. Eagar) admitted that it would be a suicidal policy for the Government to be guilty of turning out leasehold tenants before there were freehold tenants to take their places. He might observe that a proposition to impose a duty on the transfer of squatting property was submitted by Mr. Weekes in 1861. Seeing that to engage in these properties required a large amount of capital, he thought the committee would agree with him that the tax he proposed was a very proper one. He would at all events maintain this until some hon. members presenting the squatting interest objected to it.

Mr. GARRETT: Well, then, I do. (Laughter.)

Mr. ROBERTSON would remind the hon. member (Mr. Eagar) that when Mr. Weekes proposed a duty on the transfer of squatting stations there was not, as there now was, a law imposing a charge of £2 for every transfer. He did not think the owners of pastoral property desired any more consideration than any other owners of property; but he thought if a tax were to be put on this particular property it ought to be in the form of a direct tax, and not of a charge on the transfer, as a charge of this kind was made in the Crown Lands Occupation Act.

Mr. GARRETT would like to know how the value of a run could be arrived at. At how many years' purchase could the worth of a run be fixed?

Mr. ROBERTSON said that as the hon. Treasurer had excluded chattel property the sheep on a run would be sold at probably 30s a run, and then what would be the value of the run?

On the amended proposition being read to the committee,

Mr. ROBERTSON denounced it as an attempt to impose a special tax on the squatters; and again objected to transfer charges.

Mr. W. MACLEAY said that as a representative of the squatters, he did not feel inclined to complain of this proposition. He believed the amount would be large whenever transfers of runs and stations took place, but he did not see why stations should be exempted when the holders of real property were taxed. Whether this impost was just or unjust, the hon. member must at at any rate admit that it was legal to impose a tax of this kind on stock and stations.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he did not know that there was any clause in the Assessment Act now in force, which would prevent the imposition of this duty.

Mr. MORRIS considered this was too important a matter to decide to-night. He thought this tax might be evaded by a man selling first his stock and then his run. He also asked why the squatters should be taxed in this way. He did not object to a tax, but he said this tax was too high, and that the revenue that would be derived from it would be at least £100,000, because the amount of stock and stations that changed hands during the year was nearly two millions. He pointed out that by this means a squatter would be taxed four or five times, because a man selling his station paid 25 per cent. in cash, and the remainder was mortgaged, and bills were given as well; and, as a tax would be placed on all these things, a very large revenue would be derived in this way.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said the hon. member had agreed to a tax on freehold property, and he (Mr. Piddington) did not see why a tax on squatting property was not also perfectly fair.

Mr. ROBERTSON opposed the tax, and thought it would fall most unfairly on the squatters. He did not object to a tax on property, but he was strongly opposed to this tax on the transfer of stock and stations, and he pointed out how unfairly it would tell on the young squatters who gave bills and mortgaged their stations. He maintained that this tax would act as a trebling, because a man who purchased a station would have to pay a tax on the 25 per cent. he paid in cash; he would also have to pay a tax on the mortgage, and also on the six months' bills which he gave, and on their renewal he would also have to pay a tax. If that were passed it would do more to crush those people who were now in Sydney, trying to arrange their business, than anything that could be proposed. There would be a panic to-morrow morning when this matter was understood. He hoped the hon. member would consent to postpone this matter until it was more calmly and deliberately considered.

Mr. MORRIS said we had just passed a measure to put a tax upon the transfer of property, and it was now proposed to put a tax on a squatting station; but why should the property—sheep and cattle—that are sold on a station be taxed more than that sold off the station? (Hear, hear.) He maintained that there was no analogy between a tax on the transfer of landed property and the transfer of the stock. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LEARY contended that this question ought to be postponed.

Mr. BURDEKIN also thought the Government would do well to postpone it.

Mr. EAGAR said he would consent to the suggestion of his hon. friend, and postpone the consideration of this question.

Mr. EGAN said those hon. members whose interest would be affected by this measure were very anxious about it, but they cared very little about the general public. (Hear, hear.) He should be prepared to express his opinion in this matter to-morrow, and he thought those opinions would not be particularly complimentary to the Government.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said if this proposal were not carried the Government would find it very difficult to get his support to a bill that would include the different duties. (Hear, hear.) Especially after taxing the transfer of mortgages. Why should the squatters be exempted from taxation?

Mr. EAGAR said he had not the slightest intention of withdrawing this proposition. (Hear, hear.) He had only consented to its postponement. He should therefore move that the Chairman leave the chair and report the resolutions to the House.

Mr. COWPER, jun., had hoped to hear a speech from the hon. the Colonial Treasurer on this subject.

Mr. FORSTER said that the speeches in support of the squatting interest they had heard to-night almost made him believe that there was truth in the rumour that some hon. gentlemen opposite were about to enter upon that occupation. As regarded the hon. member for Shoalhaven, he objected to the tax simply because it emanated from the present Government, and for no other tangible reason. That hon. gentleman contended that the House had no moral right to impose any other charge upon the squatters after the increased assessment had been imposed; but that increased assessment showed that this House had that right, and was a justification for any other charge that might be made. But there was no analogy between the two cases, because this was not an increase of the rent, assessment, or any definite charge previously agreed to. The objection that the House was introducing a new principle, by taxing the transfer of sheep, was easily answerable; because squatting property was not real, but personal property, and sheep being personal property also, if the tax was admitted in one case, it must be so in the other. The stock were included in this proposal merely for the sake of testing the value of the run, and not of taxing the sheep themselves, and therefore there was no objection of the hon. member for Shoalhaven, that the sale of sheep would be taxed on one side of the range whilst it would not be so on the other. It would be the duty of the Government so to regulate the terms of the bill in which this tax would be included in such a way as to make the tax depend on the carrying value of the run. This would get rid of the evasions that the hon. gentleman had alluded to. The resolutions were proposed merely as an authorisation for the future action of the Government, and the bill in which they were included would make provision for all difficulties.

Mr. MORRIS asked how the value of the run could be got at by means of the map?

Mr. FORSTER said that the intention was to charge a rate on the transfer in relation to the carrying value of the run, and the mention of the stock in this resolution was simply meant to convey that idea.

After some further remarks,

The House resumed, progress was reported, and leave given to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. WILSON moved an amendment that there be added the words "to take precedence of all other business."

After a brief discussion on the amendment, it was agreed that the consideration of Ways and Means be resumed to-morrow and have precedence of all other business.

The House adjourned at twelve minutes past twelve o'clock until three o'clock to-morrow (this day).

PAIRED OFF.—Yesterday evening: Mr. Darvall with Mr. Rusden; Mr. Cunneen for, with Mr. Dangar against, the duty on boots and shoes.

A PARALLEL.—A writer in the *Times* of 9th November says:—I can remember with what horror I used to read about the horrid car of Juggernaut, and that thousands of human beings would gladly rush in front of it to be crushed to atoms under its ponderous wheels. I believe the British Government upset that car arrangement. It was a cruel institution, but we have got an American Juggernaut to which the Indian car was an infant compared to a full-grown monster. Our car has been driven by various drivers, from Scott to Meade. Hundreds of thousands have been crushed under this car. More than 600,000 perished while M'Clellan drove, and yet many lick his hands and feet as though he were a god. Now the work is going on again. The people got reluctant to go forward to a certain death under the wheels of our Juggernaut, and a draft was ordered. The poor wretches were carried off from their friends shrieking with horror to be put under the wheels, whence not one in ten escaped. If they attempted to run away from their horrible doom they were chained together and kept until they could be shot for desertion. Now the President is out with a blessed proclamation. Our Juggernaut wants more victims. His appetite increases with what it feeds on. He once wanted but 75,000; now nothing less than 300,000 at a time will answer. Now, all the journals call upon the fathers and mothers and relatives to send forward cheerfully this last called for instalment of 300,000 of our bravest, but loved ones, that they may be hurled under the car of Juggernaut as speedily as possible. And what will it all amount to? For what purpose is it? The Southern States are doing the same. Millions must die yet, as millions have died since this war began, and are we any nearer the end now?

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LAW.

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS.

LORD v. LEE.

The following are the reasons of the Judges for their respective judgments in this case. The former judgment was pronounced on the 22nd December last, and reported in the *Herald* of the following day :—

Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J.: The facts of this case are shortly the following. In 1858, the defendant tendered for a lease to him by the Crown of two runs, for the term of fourteen years, under the Orders in Council and Regulations published in pursuance thereof. The tenders for these runs, however, were not accepted by the proper officers until August 1861 ; and it was then notified that the *rent* "for the year ending 30th June next," being ten pounds, and the *assessment* "for the present year," being twenty pounds, for each run respectively, was to be paid within sixty days from the date of such acceptance. The defendant accordingly within that period paid the rent, and the sum of £40 for the assessments ; and, in January following, without having stocked (or apparently even occupied) either run, he assigned both to the plaintiff—together with "all the rights or privileges of occupation, or pre-emption," which—so says the instrument of transfer,—may "belong, or accrue to me, as holder of a promise of the lease" of the said runs.

Now, among the rights and privileges attending the occupation of a run acquired by tender (whether in strictness accruing to the tenderer personally and alone, or belonging to him or his transferree according to the particular bargain existing between them), the Assessment Act of 1858, confers that of a remission of two whole years' assessment, where the lessee shall have depastured on the run "during three months of the first year of the term" one-fourth of the amount of stock, which it shall have been estimated as capable of carrying. The defendant, it has already been seen, placed no stock on the land ; but, pending the first year, sold the runs. The plaintiff, however, his transferree, depastured the necessary number of animals on them, for the prescribed portion of that year—and then he claimed from the Crown, as lessee (that is to say in July, 1862, the second year having then commenced), a remission of two years' assessment under the statute. But the Crown officers, for what reason does not appear, repaid the £40—the amount of the first year's assessment,—to the defendant, from whom the plaintiff now seeks to recover it, as money received to his use.

Two questions, therefore, arise for our decision—first, whether the sum in question was of right payable to the plaintiff under the Assessment Act ; and secondly, if it were, whether the amount nevertheless can be recovered from the defendant, in this form of action.

I am of opinion that the forty pounds was—under the circumstances of this case—the property of, and of right payable to the plaintiff. The words of the enactment no doubt are, that, in the event specified, the assessment on runs acquired by tender shall be remitted in favour of the *lessee*. And the occupation and depasturing are spoken of, in the same section, as acts done by such lessee. But it seems to me unreasonable to hold that the enactment therefore implies an intention to remit the assessment, solely in favour of the tenderer—to the exclusion of any occupation and stocking by his transferree. The Regulations referred to in the defendant's tender, and also in its acceptance by the Crown, contemplate and provide for such assignments. The fact, moreover, of the transfer by him of the runs in question, and of his relinquishment of all rights which might accrue to him, as "promissee" of the lease of those runs (for no actual lease has existed,) was formally communicated to the Crown by the defendant. Nor can I perceive a reason for supposing that the tenderer alone—if he thought fit to transfer his interest,—was the party intended to be benefited. I do not think, therefore, that a stocking of the land by the lessee himself, individually, is in any case necessary. The fair construction seems to me to be, that the remission provided for is claimable by him, if the depasturing was by himself or another for him. And then, whether such lessee would *as against that other* be entitled to receive (or, receiving it, to retain) the money, will depend on the agreement which they may have made between themselves.

The defendant might have contracted with the plaintiff, had both parties so pleased, that the latter should in due time stock the land ; for the express purpose of enabling the former to get back his assessment from the Crown. It was equally competent to them to abstain from any stipulation on the subject ; leaving it to the plaintiff to stock the runs or not as he thought proper. We may be well assured that the fact of the first year's assessment having been already paid, both parties necessarily knowing of it, was not forgotten in the bargain ; and the means of enabling himself to get back that money, by the stocking of the land, would have been stipulated for by the defendant, I am quite satisfied, had he not for a consideration given up that matter to the plaintiff, as one of the rights attaching to the ownership, then (in effect, though not formally) assigned to him.

My conclusion is, that, although the defendant remained nominally the lessee,—or, more strictly, the *promissee* of the lease—of these runs, he transferred all his right to and interest in them, and all benefits to accrue from their occupation, including that of the return of the assessment to the plaintiff—and that the Crown, having notice of that transfer would have been justified in Equity in paying over the amount to the latter :—but that, on the assumption of the defendant's being legally entitled to its receipt, as against the Crown, he could not retain the money ;—that there was, by the defendant's transfer, sufficient privity between the parties to make that receipt one to the plaintiff's use ; and, consequently, that the latter is entitled to our judgment in this action.

Nothing strikes me as turning on the circumstance, that by the Assessment Act the rate is made to commence, in each year, on the first day of January, and is payable annually in the month of September. The lease contracted for here began, it is clear, on the 30th June, 1861, only ; and I can hardly suppose, therefore, that the assessment—not paid in fact until October,—took effect from the first day of January of that same year, six months before the term itself existed. But, whatever may have been the particular period embraced, the amount of assessment paid was that of the *first* year, and with the second, which was in effect (I presume) "remitted" to the plaintiff, by his not being compelled in September, 1862, to pay any assessment, we have nothing whatever to do.

Mr. Justice Milford: The section of the Act under which the question specified in the special case submitted to us arises is as follows :—In respect of any run, the right to which shall have been acquired by tender, two whole years' assessment shall be remitted in favour of the lessee upon its being certified by the commissioner of the district, or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Governor, that during three months of the first year of the term of his lease, such lessee has bona fide occupied the run, and pastured thereon not less than one-fourth part of the amount of stock which the run shall have been estimated as capable of carrying.

The 3rd section of the Act provides that every yearly assessment shall be held to commence from the first day of January in each year, and shall be paid on or before the 30th day of September.

In my opinion the lessee mentioned in this second section of the Act is the holder of the lease, or promise of a lease, whether such holder be the original lessee, or a transferree from him. The original lessee acquired a right, on the lease or promise being made to him by the performance of a condition, and a transferree of the lease in like manner, by virtue of the express enactment, became also entitled to the remission of the assessment mentioned in the Act. But independent of the express enactment, if the lessee took the run with the condition attached, it would pass with the run to the assignee. The condition is, that if the original lessee shall stock the run as required he shall obtain the remission of the assessment, so if any assignee shall do so he shall in like manner be entitled. Supposing the original lessee, or some assignee, to perform the condition, and afterwards to assign the land before the time when the assessments become due. I need not say whether the stocker of the run or the then assignee would be entitled to the remission of the assessment, because the plaintiff in this case stocked the run, and was in possession of it when the assessment became due.

It is to be observed, however, that the assessment for the year is payable before the end of the month of September in the year for which it is payable, so that the then holder, whether lessee or assignee, would have to pay it, and, therefore, if it is to be *remitted*, according to the legal and common meaning of the word, it must be to the person who is bound to pay it.

The plaintiff, therefore, is in this case entitled to have the assessment remitted to him—that is, the Government cannot call upon him to pay it.

It seems, however, that the defendant paid the assessment before it became due, that is some time between the 1st of January and the 30th of September ; and if so it was properly returned to him, for all that the plaintiff could demand was that he should not be charged with it, and it does not appear that he has been so charged. But it is not the remission of the assessment that the plaintiff claims ; that liability being payable to the Government between January and October, the defendant, whilst in occupation of the run before the assignment of it, did pay it to Government, and the Government not being entitled to keep it on account of the stocking of the station has repaid it to the defendant. The question is, therefore, whether the defendant, when he assigned the run, assigned this right to have the money repaid by the Government. Whether this is one of the benefits arising from the occupation of the run. If the run had not been stocked according to the provisions of the Act, it is clear that the plaintiff would have had the benefit of the payment made by the defendant, he could not have been called upon to pay the assessment, either by the defendant or the Government ; there is, therefore, no injustice in his claiming this money, the repayment of which arises from his act. Still the question is whether it passed by the assignment of the run, for if it did, the plaintiff can recover it in this action. It appears to me that it did so pass. It is not, as I have said, the right to the remission of the assessment which is in question, but a right to have a sum of money returned by Government if the plaintiff shall do a certain act, *i.e.*, stock the run. If he should do that, the Government is to pay a certain sum, besides remitting the assessment. After the assignment the defendant could not do the act the plaintiff could, and it can hardly be supposed that the parties to the assignment intended that if the assignee did a meritorious act on the run, which he alone could do, the assignor was to take the benefit of it. Besides the words of the assignment are satisfied by holding this to pass to the plaintiff. This is a benefit attached to the occupation of the run. If the occupier during the first year stock the run a benefit accrues, that is, the Government is bound to refund the money paid by the defendant. The person who has the occupation of the run, and no other person is to do the act on which the right arises, and it is to be done to the run itself ; therefore it is a benefit arising from the occupation—it has been assigned by the transfer of the run and ought to be recovered in this action. The next question is whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover it in an action for money had and received. It might fairly bear an argument if there were no agreement between the plaintiff and defendant whether a person receiving money belonging to another *keeping* it after a demand could recover it in this form of action. In the case of fees improperly received, it is not the receiving but the keeping them which is the ground of action. However, in this case the plaintiff is not driven to this argument, for the defendant has expressly transferred the rights which he possessed in reference to the occupation of the land, and at the time he made the transfer he had the right to perform the condition by which he might become entitled to this sum of money. This he transferred to the plaintiff. He *says* I give you the land and all rights attached to it ; amongst others a right for you to obtain a remission of the assessment in case you perform the condition. If the land carries the right with it, which I think it does, he gives the land, and of course all the rights attached to it, and having given them, there is a privity between the original lessee and the assignee so as to enable the latter to recover money paid to the former in respect of the performance of the condition by the latter. That the money was paid by the Government in respect of this, is plain, so that I think the plaintiff can maintain this action, and ought to recover on it.

Mr. Justice Wise: The question for the opinion of the Court in this case is whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover from the defendant the sum of £40 under the following circumstances :—The defendant, having tendered for two runs, was declared entitled to lease thereof under the provisions of the Acts then in force, one of which was the 22 Vic., No. 17 ; and, without having stocked it, he transferred the run to the plaintiff, who thereupon stocked and occupied it for three months during the first year of the term of the lease to which the defendant was entitled.

The transfer appears to have been recognised by the Government, and the plaintiff submitted his claim as lessee to a remission of assessment by a letter, stating that under the Assessment Act of 1858, he was the lessee of the runs, and that he had complied with the second section of the Act ; and that during the first three months of the first year of the term of the lease, he had bona fide occupied, and not less than one-fourth part of the stock which the said runs were capable of carrying, have been depastured thereon, and it stated that he claimed, as such lessee, a remission in his favour of two years' assessment. The Government thereupon sent to the defendant the sum of £40, as the assessment of the year 1861.

The plaintiff contends that he is entitled to recover this money, either simply as the transferee, or because the defendant has compliedly contracted under the circumstances to pay the amount to him.

The first question to be determined is the construction of the 2nd section of 22 Vic. No. 17. That section is as follows :—"In respect of any run the right to which shall have been acquired by tender, two whole years' assessment shall be remitted in favour of the lessee upon its being certified by the commissioner, or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Governor, that during three months of the first year of the term of his lease such lessee has bona fide occupied the run and pastured thereon not less than one fourth part of the amount of stock which the run shall have been estimated as capable of carrying." The natural and grammatical construction of these words seems to me to be that the lessee who obtained the run by tender shall be entitled to receive two years remission of assessment, if during the term of *his* lease he—*i.e.*, such lessee—has bona fide occupied the run in the required manner. The insertion of the words "the term of his lease," and "such lessee," seem to me properly to relate to the person that has previously been mentioned, and I can quite understand that there might be reasons why the Legislature might desire to encourage the occupation of runs by the first tenderers. But if this be not the meaning, and lessee be taken to mean transferee, I am of opinion that the words lessee and *such* lessee must relate to the same person, that is, that the only person entitled to the remission would be the bona fide occupier for the time specified. On either of these constructions therefore the defendant never was entitled to any remission at all, and upon the first-mentioned construction neither the plaintiff nor the defendant was so entitled ; not the plaintiff, because he was not the first lessee ; not the defendant because he did not stock it.

This being so, I am of opinion that the plaintiff cannot succeed, clearly not by the *mere* effect of the statute for the reason already given, for it is not sufficient for him to show that he, defendant, is not entitled to it, but the plaintiff must go on and show that he himself is. Nor is he entitled under the defendant's contract.

Upon neither construction of the statute was the defendant ever entitled to receive this money—he had no right or privilege to *relinquish* to the plaintiff ; the plaintiff thereupon could not acquire from him that which the defendant did not possess. True, he received from the Government, without any application on his part, a sum of money which, upon one view of the statute, the Government ought to have paid to the plaintiff, but the mere receipt of money belonging to another person is not sufficient to render the receiver liable to an action. Williams v. Everett, 13 East. Nothing has been done by the defendant since the receipt of the money, and there is no relation between the parties implied by law, which in some cases will support an action for money had and received. It cannot, I think, be said that a wide construction is to be given to the words of the contract, so as to give the plaintiff any right to this money, because it must be taken that each party knew the meaning of the statute, and neither of them could contemplate the Government giving the £40 to the defendant, who was not entitled to it, and did not ask for it, whereas the plaintiff did. The case therefore is, that the defendant has received a present from the Government of the sum of money, to which, in my opinion, he had no claim, and whatever might be the defendant's position if sued by the Government, he cannot be deprived of the money by the plaintiff, even if the plaintiff ought to have been the recipient from the Government. The mere fact that one person is possessed of money belonging to another is not sufficient to support an action for money had and received. Nor is it like the case of fees of office received by a person not entitled to them, for in all these cases the recipient has demanded them as fees, here he has done nothing but accept a gift voluntarily offered to him.

SMART V. TAWELL AND ANOTHER.

The following is the judgment of their Honors in this case (also delivered formally on the 22nd ultimo, and reported in the *Herald* of the following day).

The first count states that the defendants by deed "granted" to the plaintiff certain land, and covenanted that it should be peaceably held and enjoyed by him without eviction or interruption by the defendants ; and alleges as a breach of this covenant, that the defendants interrupted the plaintiff in the peaceable holding and enjoyment of the said land, by bringing an action of ejectment to evict him therefrom :—by reason whereof the plaintiff, having erected valuable buildings upon the land, was compelled to pay the defendants the sum of £450, in order to prevent judgment being signed in the action, and his being turned out of possession.

The second count alleges, that the defendants by deed "granted" certain land to the plaintiff, and covenanted that they would use their utmost endeavours, at his cost, to procure for the plaintiff, or assist him in procuring from the Crown a grant thereof in his favour. The count then charges as a breach, and that the defendants caused a grant of the land to be made to themselves ; averring as special damage, that the plaintiff was thereupon obliged to pay the defendants £450 for a grant of the property from them.

The plea to each of these counts states that the defendants obtained a grant from the Crown of the land, after the making of the deed, and commenced an ejectment against the plaintiff for ejecting him from the lands ; and that it was then mutually agreed between them that the plaintiff should pay the defendants £450, and they should discontinue their action ; and confirm the plaintiff's title to the land :—and it was further agreed that he should receive the performance by the defendants of that agreement, in satisfaction of all causes of action whatsoever which the plaintiff then had against the defendants. The pleas then alleged payment of the £450, and a discontinuance by the defendants of the ejectment, and confirmation of the plaintiff's title by them ; and that the plaintiff accepted the performance by the defendants of the agreement, in satisfaction of all causes of action against the defendants.

The plaintiff demurred to both these pleas (being the second and fourth on the record) on the ground that no consideration was disclosed for the agreement, the performance of which was set up in each in discharge of the cause of action. It was contended by Mr. Darley, on the authority of Bailey v. Homan, 3 B. N. C. 915, that, as the defendants were by their covenant bound not to interrupt the plaintiff in his enjoyment of the land which they had granted to him, their discontinuing the ejectment was merely ceasing to do what they had undertaken not to do, and so could form no consideration for the new agreement made with them by the plaintiff. He argued, moreover, that, as the defendants had previously granted the land to the plaintiff, the latter's title as against them was perfect ; so that, when the defendants subsequently obtained the grant from the Crown, the plaintiff's title was complete by estoppel.

We are of opinion, however, that the circumstances disclosed show a sufficient consideration for the agreement, and that both the pleas are good. It is admitted by the declaration, in effect, that the defendants' ejectment would have been successful but for the discontinuance of the action on the now plaintiff's paying a large sum of money ; and the pleas explicitly state that the plaintiff paid £450 upon an agreement not merely that the action was to be discontinued, but that his title should be confirmed by the defendants. We think that such a discontinuance of an action apparently well founded, and such a confirmation thereupon of the plaintiff's title, formed a sufficient consideration for the plaintiff's agreement in satisfaction of the breach of covenant complained of. See the authorities cited in Smith v. Monteith, 13 M. and W., 427, and in the notes to Cumber v. Wane, 1 Sm. L. C., 150.

The second of these pleas (pleaded to the second count) shows consideration for an additional reason. Upon the conveyance to the plaintiff, as stated in the second count, his title appears doubtful, and so the plaintiff would not acquire an estate by estoppel, upon the defendants obtaining the grant to themselves. The plaintiff, therefore, under the agreement stated in the plea, obtained something different from what was originally covenanted for, namely, a clear confirmation of his title, from the defendants, in lieu of their using their best endeavours to obtain a grant direct to the plaintiff. Those endeavours might or might not have been successful ; and, even assuming that the plaintiff could, by a suit in equity, have forced the defendants to convey to him the land granted, the performance of the agreement stated rendered this course unnecessary, and so relieved the plaintiff from the trouble and expense of a chancery suit as well as of the pending action at law.

On the second and fourth pleas therefore the defendants will have judgment in their favour.

IN EQUITY.

WENTWORTH AND OTHERS V. GURNER AND ANOTHER.

His Honor the Primary Judge has delivered the following judgment in this case. It is to be considered, however, as if delivered on Tuesday, 2nd February next.

This is a suit instituted by the present trustees of the will of Robert Campbell, deceased, against Messrs. Gurner and Robberds, alleged to have been the solicitors and agents of the former trustees, for the recovery of money alleged to have been received by them for the former trustees and to have been allowed to be withdrawn from their custody by one of those trustees, since deceased, and with their knowledge to have been applied by him in a manner not authorised by the trusts.

Mr. Campbell made his will, dated 14th November, 1846, and appointed Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Milson, and Mr. Tompson executors of it and trustees of his real and personal estate. The will contained the following direction for the investment of the funds :—I direct that all investments to be made in pursuance of this my will shall be made in or upon Government stocks or securities, or upon first mortgages of freehold estates in New South Wales of competent value, and until such investments are obtained my trustees shall place moneys in hand belonging to the trust estate, or deposit receipts at interest in any of the banks of issue in Sydney, and that my trustees or trustee shall have power, in their discretion, to vary such investments for any other investment of the description specified in this direction. Mr. Campbell died in October, 1851, and the will was proved by the executors on the 6th day of December, 1851, who took upon themselves the execution of the trusts. Mr. Milson appears to have been the most active of the trustees, having effected mortgages and performed other trusts before he left the colony for England, which event took place in November, 1853, on which occasion Mr. Elyard was appointed a trustee in his place. Mr. Wentworth also left this colony for England in March, 1854, on which occasion he, by power of attorney, appointed Mr. Elyard and Mr. Tompson to act in the trust for him, so that the whole trust became for the time vested in Mr. Elyard and Mr. Tompson. The trustees had kept an account with the Bank of New South Wales, but for some reason, probably one only of convenience, money about this time began to be received from persons who were indebted to the trust by Messrs. Gurner and Tompson, the solicitors for the trustees, Mr. Tompson being both solicitor for the trustees and a trustee himself, and this continued to be done both before Mr. Robberds became a partner in the firm of the solicitors, and afterwards till Mr. Milson returned to the colony in the month of May, 1855. Mr. Tompson was the active trustee during the absence of Mr. Milson, and some money appears to have been invested according to the direction of the testator. The money, which was paid to the solicitors for the trustees, was carried to the general account of the partnership with their bank, the Bank of Australasia, and was mixed up with the money of the clients in the hands of Messrs. Gurner and Tompson, and Messrs. Gurner, Tompson, and Robberds. According to the arrangement between the partners, Mr. Gurner was the partner who was to draw cheques for the partnership purposes.

Mr. Tompson, as the active trustee under Mr. Campbell's will, agreed to lend to a Mr. Henry a considerable sum, part of the trust money, in order to build a house on land belonging to him. Until the house should be built, the money was to be secured by a deposit of the title-deeds, and when complete there was to be a legal mortgage of the land and house executed. How far Mr. Elyard was a party to this arrangement is not quite clear upon the evidence. Mr. Tompson also agreed to advance a considerable sum of money, part of the trust fund, to Messrs. Tindall and Armitage, who were trustees of some landed property held by them for Mr. Tompson and his wife and family. This advance was to be made on the deposit of the title-deeds. How far Mr Elyard was a concurring party to this transaction is also a matter not appearing clearly on the evidence. Mr. Tompson, with the concurrence of Mr. Gurner, during the time that they alone were partners, drew out from the funds in their hands several sums of money for these purposes, Mr. Gurner signing all the cheques except one which was signed by Mr. Tompson, and in like manner after Mr. Robberds became a partner, Mr. Gurner, at the request of Mr. Tompson, but whether with the actual assent of Mr. Robberds is not clear, drew out other sums part of the trust funds in the hands of the partnership. These sums were applied by Mr. Tompson on the loans above-mentioned. It is of these transactions that the present trustees complain, there having been considerable loss to the trust estate by reason of them.

The first consideration is this: Whether the solicitors acted as, and became constructive trustees of the will of Mr. Campbell, or whether they were only agents for Messrs. Elyard and Tompson. See Myles v. Fitzpatrick, 6 Madd. 360 ; Morgan v. Stevens, 7 Jur., N.S. 701 ; Blair v. Bromley, 2 Phillips 354 ; Smart v. Hudson, 4 Myles, 305 ; Nicholson v. Knowles, 5 Madd. 47, Attorney-General v. Corp. of Leicester, 7 Beav. 179 ; Tyler v. Tyles, 3 Beav. 559 ; Keane v. Roberts, 4 Madd. 359 ; Boddenham v. Hoskings, 2 De Gex MacNaughton and Gordon, 903 ; Coomer v. Bromley, 5 De Gex and Small, 532 ; Parnell v. Hurley, 2 Collyer, 241. I gather from these cases that if an agent of trustees, having notice of the trust, does some act which will make him a constructive trustee, he will be answerable as a trustee for any breach of trust committed with his concurrence. Again, if an agent for trustees, not having done anything to render himself a constructive trustee, assists a trustee to commit a fraud upon the cestuique trusts, he is liable to them ; but I do not find that if such agent, by merely obeying the orders of his principal, enables him to commit a breach of trust not amounting to a fraud, as by making an unauthorised investment, that in such case he is liable to the cestuique trusts, though he may know that said investment was not within the powers of the deed or will. I also find that if a firm of solicitors, consisting of several partners, have duties committed to them by their clients to perform, and one of the partners in the course of business carrying out these duties commits a fraud, or does an unjustifiable act for which a solicitor would be liable to make compensation, the innocent partner is liable.

It does not appear to me that Mr. Gurner or Mr. Robberds, merely from the acts which they did, ever took upon themselves to act as trustees. Messrs. Elyard and Tompson, expressly or impliedly, requested the firm to receive money for them, they did so, and allowed Tompson to withdraw it. They knew the trusts upon which the trustees held the money, and that it was about to be invested in a manner not authorised by the will, but they do not appear to have done anything under the trusts, or indeed to have acted at all, except by allowing one of the trustees to take the money for the purpose of making an improper investment. Mr. Wentworth had never personally authorised the deposit of these moneys with Gurner and Tompson, nor did the power of attorney, given to Elyard and Tompson, authorise it, so that Messrs. Gurner and Tompson were never his agents. This does not bring the present case within the class of cases in which agents have been held to have taken upon themselves the character of trustees, for in those cases the solicitors did acts which they could only have done as trustees. Neither does it appear to me to come within that class of cases by which an agent assisting in a fraud becomes liable ; for here there was no fraud. The money lent to Henry was to have been secured by a legal mortgage when the building on which it was expended should have been completed, and the money advanced to Tindall and Armitage was secured, though only by means of any equitable mortgage on property of ample value. It would be too much to say that if the principal who deposited the money demanded it for such investment, the agent could refuse it, and say, "I am to control you because I think you are not authorised in what you do by the will under which you are trustees." Thus putting the agent above the principal, and constituting two sets of trustees under the will. Then does the line of cases, where the guilty or improper act of a partner in a solicitor's firm, performed in the execution of duties taken upon themselves, so as to render an innocent party liable, apply. What were the duties of the firm ? To hold the money till called on to give it up by their principal. They were not trustees, neither did they join in any fraud perpetrated by their principal, or any one of the principals ; but they had no right to give the money up to Tompson, only one of the trustees. The doing so was, however, no breach of trust, but a breach of duty, which they owed to their principals ; and as such they became liable to them only as their agents. This, perhaps, might be considered as the business of the firm, because the money had been deposited with the firm, and by the firm had been mixed up with the money belonging to their other clients, and if Mr. Tompson as partner was liable the other partner would be liable also ; but I do not think it necessary to determine this question. Neither is it necessary, in the view I take of this case, to ascertain whether Mr. Elyard knew of the third investment which was made. If I thought it material I might direct that further evidence should be taken, though there is some evidence already taken in this suit tending that way ; and the decree in the suit instituted against him as trustee treated him as guilty of a breach of trust in allowing the investment ; and it does not appear that he ever objected to what had been done when objections were made by Mr. Milson on his return to the colony. If he did know of the kind of investment which was proposed, neither he nor any person claiming under him could complain of what was done, and certainly Mr. Tompson could not complain, and the suit must in that case fail. I, however, decide the case upon this ground, that the solicitors not being constructive trustees, but merely agents for Messrs. Elyard and Tompson, the Statute of Limitation applies. The acts complained of took place between March, 1854, and, at the outside, July, 1855 (Mr. Milson then objected to the loans), and the bill was not filed till April, 1862, so that more than six years elapsed between the act complained of and the filing of the bill. This is the ground on which I act in dismissing the bill, but I also am of opinion that the right to bring this suit remains in Messrs. Elyard and the representatives of Mr. Tompson, whose agents the solicitors were ; for it can hardly be considered that the deeds appointing the new trustees passed this cause of suit, and the solicitors not being trustees, the *cestuique* trusts, or persons representing them, could have no right to bring the suit, for the solicitors have not enabled their principals to apply any part of the property to their use, or otherwise, to commit a fraud on their *cestuique* trusts, so as to give them a *locus standi* in a suit against the solicitors. I order, therefore, that the bill be dismissed with costs.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Police Court.—Tuesday, 19th January.—Before Messrs. F. Oakes and J. Blaxland. Barry O'Donnell, apprehended on a warrant for wife desertion, was discharged at his wife's request.

Wednesday, 20th.—Before Messrs. F. Oakes, Gibbons, Langley, and Chatfield. A case of excessive impoundage, in which Mr. Lyons appeared for defendant, and another, a claim for wages, was dismissed.—Samuel M. Merriott was brought up, on remand, charged with obtaining a cheque by means of false pretences. The case was part heard, and prisoner remanded to Saturday next.

Municipal Council.—The council met on Wednesday, at seven p.m. Present—the Mayor, and Aldermen Pye, Harvey, Neale, J. Taylor, H. Taylor, and Trott.

Letter from the St. Benedict Young Men's Society to the Mayor, requesting permission to hold a picnic in the Parramatta Park, on the 25th instant, was read, and reply thereto; the Mayor, in the capacity of chairman of the park trustees, granting the request. Letter from the committee of the National School teachers, thanking the Mayor and council for the courtesy and kindness shown them on the occasion of the late fete, was read. Letters from the Colonial Secretary's Department, in reference to the application for the wharf to be placed under the management of the council—and Mayor's reply read, report of finance committee upon the town clerk's offer to consent to a reduction of his salary, was brought up. The report proposed the acceptance of the offer, upon the express condition that the reduction should be temporary only —the reduced amount being fixed at £150. The report was adopted. It being shown that the improvements now in progress in Church-street, between Fennell and Pennant streets, would be liable to injury in heavy rains, by the overflow of water from Villiers and Ross streets into Church-street—the surveyor's report, proposing means for improving the drainage at an estimated cost of £45 was, after some discussion, adopted upon the motion of Alderman Pye, seconded by Alderman H. Taylor—tenders for the work required to be called for. A small drain, near the Western Road, was also ordered to be repaired at a cost not to exceed £1. Council then adjourned.

The band of the Volunteer rifles has again sustained a loss by the death of one of its members, the late Mr. R. Spouncer, who expired on Monday evening after a short illness. The funeral on Wednesday was attended with the military honours customary on the decease of a member of the Volunteer Force. The hearse was preceded by a firing party of the company with arms reversed, and the band, playing the Dead March. At the close of the burial services in the Roman Catholic cemetery the usual three volleys were fired over the grave.

VICTORIA.

Two days later news are to hand from Melbourne, viz., to the 16th instant.

We quote from the *Age* as follows :—

That journal of the 16th says :—The quantity of Victorian gold exported from this colony during the year 1862, was 1,658,185 ounces, and during 1863, 1,627,066 ounces, showing a decrease on the latter year of 31,219 ounces. On the 1st January, 1862, the quantity of gold held by the nine Victorian banks amounted to 83,212 ounces, and on the 31st of December of that year to 113,657 ounces, showing an increase over the quantity held on the 1st January, and a consequent balance in favour of the yield of that year, as shown by the export returns, of 30,445 ounces. There was also in the Treasury, on the 1st January, 1863, 1318 ounces of gold ; and on the 31st December of that year 15,048 ounces, showing a further balance in favour of the year of 13,730 ounces. These sums, added together, give a total yield for 1863 of 1,702,460 ounces.

On Friday, Melbourne was visited by a westerly gale, with heavy squalls of no ordinary severity, which commenced in the morning, and continued without abatement throughout the day. The weather generally was altogether of an unusual character for the season. On Thursday, the barometer commenced to fall slightly about noon, and early yesterday morning fell rapidly till about ten o'clock when it again gradually rose. At nine o'clock, from the observations made at the Observatory, it stood as low as 29.429 inches at the level of the sea. The sky on Thursday night looked hazy, with streaky clouds, indicating coming wind. Towards morning it became more overcast, and heavy rain fell in showers after daylight, the wind being N.E., then N. ; but at 9.50 a.m. it shifted with a sudden squall to W., from which quarter it blew heavily throughout the day. The suddenness of the fall of the barometer rather indicates that the disturbance will be of short duration. The gale also appears to have visited Ballaarat. Friday night's *Post* says :—"During the high wind that blew this afternoon, a portion of the roof of the grand stand on the cricket ground was carried away, fortunately without doing any injury beyond frightening those who were present at the cricket ground."

On the 15th instant, the right of depasturing on twenty-two forfeited runs was sold by Messrs. Fraser and Co. on behalf of the Government. There were about a hundred bidders present, and, with respect to some of the runs, the competition was very spirited, running up in a few minutes from £1 to £50 or £100. Most of the runs fell to persons who, judging by their appearance, were farmers. For two of the runs no bid was offered. The total amount realised in premiums was £782.

Amongst the valuable additions to our scientific and social establishment, we shall shortly have to note the full operation along the Australian coast—from South Australia to Queensland, of the system of meteorological telegraphy, introduced—indeed, we may say invented—by Admiral Fitzroy, with so much advantage to the shipping and mercantile interests of England. By the aid of the existing telegraph, the state of the weather, all along that vast line of coast, will be published several times daily ; a great boon to all connected with our maritime interests ; and it is to be hoped, in time fraught with advantage to the cause of meteorological science. Under the auspices of the authorities at the Melbourne Observatory, the necessary instruments have already been sent to several of the stations, and the system of meteorologic telegraphy will soon be in full working order around the coast.

In a case tried at Loxton, on Tuesday, the 12th instant, the Government were unsuccessful in their attempt to impose the penalty provided under the Nicholson Land Act, for the non-improvement of lands purchased in accordance with the provisions of that measure. The case was dismissed, on the ground that the Nicholson Land Act was repealed by the existing one ; and that, as at the time of such repeal the penalties had not accrued, the second clause did not apply.

A complimentary address was, on the afternoon of the 14th, presented to Mr. Edward Wilson, for his exertions in England in the anti-transportation cause, by the league recently established in Victoria. A public meeting in the Mechanics' Institute was called for the purpose, and the Hon. H. S. Chapman, who occupied the chair, made the presentation. There were about 200 persons present. Mr. Wilson addressed the meeting, and gave some interesting information as to the position of the anti-transportation question in England.

CRICKET.

(From the *Age*.)

THE ALL-ENGLAND V. TWENTY-TWO OF ARARAT DISTRICT.

First Day.—Thursday, January 14.

The All-England Eleven commenced to-day a match against twenty-two Ararat players, upon the ground of the A. C. C. Great preparations had been made for the match, and the arrival of the English cricketers caused considerable excitement in this usually quiet gold-fields town. The cricket-ground, by dint of much exertion on the part of the club, was brought into very good condition—prison labour having been granted for the purpose. The grand stand which had been erected was sufficiently large to accommodate about 700 people, but it was thinly attended. About 500 persons were present during the day. The Twenty-two had been practising diligently for several days preceding the match. The only player of "foreign extraction" in the local team was Wills, who proved a very valuable accession. Hayward was unable to play in the Eleven, having injured his hand at Ballarat, and Marshall took his place, Hayward standing umpire. The weather was fine but very hot. The fielding of the Ararat team, with one or two exceptions, was very good, and the Twenty-two succeeded in disposing of the Eleven for 137 runs.

The following is the scoring :—

ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN.—First Innings.

Anderson	14
Caffyn	6
Carpenter	35
Cæsar	8
Grace	0
Marshall (for Hayward)	14
Jackson, not out	15
Lockyer	22
Clarke	1
Tarrant	[illegible]
Tinley	12
Byes, &c.	[illegible]
Total	137

Second Day.—Friday, January 15.

The match was continued to-day, and was soon brought to a conclusion, rather ingloriously for the local team. The Twenty-two went early to the wickets, and were soon disposed of for very trifling scores. In the first innings they only made thirty-six, and, of course, had at once to follow with their second, when they were even more unsuccessful, their total score amounting to only thirty-four. The Eleven, who scored 137 on the previous day, thus won in one innings, with sixty-seven runs to spare.

The following are the detailed scores :—

ARARAT DISTRICT.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Archer, c. Carpenter	0	b. Tinley	2
Carline, c. Tinley	5	b. Grace	0
Clegg, b. Tinley	0	c. Jackson	0
Dawson, b. Jackson	0	c. Cæsar	2
Donaldson, c. Tinley	0	c. Anderson	0
Dyer, c. Cæsar	0	st. Lockyer	2
Evans, b. Jackson	0	run out	0
Fisher, b. Tinley	0	c. Marshall	8
Grano, st. Lockyer	0	b. Tinley	0
Ison, b. Tinley	0	st. Locker	2
Jeffrey, c. Carpenter	1	run out	1
Jenkins, c. Cæsar	4	st. Lockyer	0
Knowles, c. Clarke	5	st. Lockyer	4
Lowe, b. Jackson	5	st. Lockyer	1
Morrison, b. Jackson	0	st. Lockyer	0
Murray, not out	0	c. Caffyn	0
Renfold, c. Carpenter	4	c. Carpenter	0
Presswell, b. Jackson	1	not out	0
Smith, b. Jackson	1	st. Lockyer	0
Welch, c. Carpenter	0	b. Tinley	1
White, st. Lockyer	0	b. Grace	4
Wills, b. Jackson	6	c. Tinley	0
Byes, &c.	3	Byes, &c.	7
Total	36	Total	34

The fielding of the Eleven was very fine. The attendance was poor and the weather cool.

THE TURF IN ENGLAND.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

October 27th.

The following interesting account of this great race at Newmarket is taken from *Bell's Life in London*, of the 31st of October :—

There was nothing very particular to note in connection with the Cambridgeshire save the increased support awarded to Limosina and Summerside, while Port Royal declined to "any price." In fact, there was but little time to pursue speculation at all at the room, for a very early movement to the Heath was, of course, imperative. The three miles 'dash' over the Beacon Course, for two years old and upwards, was first brought to issue, and the youngsters, as usual, were in the majority, for of the ten starters eight were two years old, and of these the chief "pots" were Fernhurst and Claxton, the race at the finish being entirely between the two ; and the latter, winning very cleverly by a length, was afterwards claimed by Mr. Lambert. The postponed Criterion came next, and appeared to excite an unusual degree of interest, which is scarcely to be wondered at, considering the quality of some of the competitors, and the bearing of the issue on next year's Derby, and therefore standing out in relief as it were, and in strong contrast to the mere plating element so abundantly diffused throughout the programme. The competitors amounted to eleven, Guerilla, who was weighed for the previous day, being now an absentee, whilst F. Adams was substituted for J. Mann on Knight of Snowdon, the former jockey being now able to ride the weight, which he could not do on Monday. Coast Guard, as might have been anticipated, was made the favourite, while it was a nice point as to second favouritism between Prince Arthur, the quondam stable companion of Mr. Naylor's colt, and the French filly Fille de l'Air, Ely being next in request. A capital start was effected, but the favourite appeared in trouble before he had gone a quarter of a mile, and Fille de l'Air, waiting with her 9 lb. penalty until about half the distance, was then let out, and won very easily from Prince Arthur. Shortly after this race had been decided, the Prince of Wales reached the course on horseback, in company with Prince Christian and the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by Captain Grey and Captain Custenchjold, having arrived at Newmarket by special train from Sandringham, and the illustrious party made their way quietly across the Heath. The multitudinous assemblage of horsemen and pedestrians now took their way across the Heath for the Cambridgeshire Course, while the new road was as crowded with vehicles as the Epsom Road on a Derby Day. There was in reality "no change" in the betting among the leading favourites, for Limosina was firm at 5 to 2—half a point less in some instances being booked about her—while Catch 'em Alive was backed for a good deal of money at 4 to 1, although at last 9 to 2 was readily obtainable. Summerside, too, received support at 12 to 1, but like Catch 'em, went back somewhat at the finish. Of the outsiders Juliet, who advanced to 33 to 1, Polynesia, Roman Bee, Hospodar, and Merry Hart, were perhaps in most demand at their respective prices, while Port Royal and Jack of Hearts had no friends "at any price." There were just forty to do battle for the last great handicap race of the season, just three less than last year ; and in excellent time, and with the weather still clear and favourable, the lot made their way to the starting post, while the Prince of Wales and his party, dismounting from their horses, took up their positions at the top of the old Stand. There was a long and tiresome delay at the post. We will only observe that it was a most exciting struggle between the first three placed, of whom Merry Hart and Summerside hung towards each other, the former having the advantage, until within a few strides of home, when young Sam Adams—who lost his whip within the distance—brought up Catch 'em Alive on the outside, and the latter won by sheer gameness on the post, by a head, the same distance only dividing Merry Hart and Summerside. Now came a scene. On returning to scale, the rider of Merry Hart passed the ordeal satisfactorily, but Sam Adams was unable, after repeated trials, to draw the proper weight. The excitement was unbounded, and the confusion indescribably confounding. Still young Adams sat in the scale, and at length Admiral Rous arrived. Lord Westmoreland, with some show of reason, insisted that as his jockey had passed the scale all right, the rider of Catch 'em Alive ought to be able to do so, by the same rule, and that as it was evident he could not do so, the horse was disqualified, and Merry Hart entitled to the race. Though Adams yet remained in the scale, the correct weight could not be drawn, and William Day was at last obliged to own the same, but protested that as Adams had been properly weighed out at the stand below, something must be wrong with the scales here. Mr. Manning, after trying J. Grimshaw's weight, and finding that likewise deficient, obtained permission to examine the scales, when it was discovered that two pieces of lead had been nailed to the bottom, which weighed about a pound and a half. Finding that the scales had been thus tampered with, and that Adams had really weighed out right, the stewards at once declared Catch-'em-alive to be the winner, although along the length and breadth of the Heath the rumour had just previously gone forth that the race had been awarded to Merry Hart.

The following is the official report of the "weighing in," from the *Racing Calendar* :—"When the jockeys returned to weigh after the race, the Clerk of the Scales found that the rider of Catch'em Alive did not draw the proper weight. He was first weighed without a whip, and a whip was afterwards given to him which was stated to be the one he rode with ; this barely made him weight, and the owner of the second horse objected to the jockey being weighed with anything given to him after he got into the scales. The Clerk of the Scales requested the Stewards to come into the weighing-room, and they decided that a jockey not having brought his whip with him into the scale could not afterwards weigh with it, and it plainly appeared that the jockey did not draw his proper weight. The rider of Merry Hart had been previously weighed and passed by the clerk of the scales, and the stewards were on the point of giving the race in his favour when the rider of Summerside was weighed, and he also was found short of weight. On this the stewards directed the scales to be examined, when it was found that they were not correct, and that some lead had been fastened on the bottom of the weight scale. When this was removed, and the scales adjusted, the stewards felt satisfied that the rider of Catch'em Alive would have drawn his proper weight if the scales had been adjusted before he was weighed, and the Clerk of the scales, on being questioned, having assured that he had no doubt on the subject, the steward declared that Catch'em Alive was the winner of the race."

The Cambridgeshire Stakes (Handicap), of 25 sovereigns each, 10 ft., and 5 if declared, with 100 added. Certain penalties. The second horse received 50 sovereigns out of the stakes. Cambridgeshire course (one mile 240 yards). 215 subscribers, 78 of whom pay 5 sovereigns each.

Mr. W. Day's Catch 'em Alive, by Flatcatcher, 4 years, 7st. (S. Adams)	1
Lord Westmoreland's Merry Hart, 3 years, 5st. 12lb. (Morris)	2
Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Summerside, 3 years, 5st. 9lb. (J. Grimshaw)	3
Mr. T. Hughes's Juliet, aged, 6st. 1lb. (carried 6st. 2lb.) (Woodhouse)	4

Thirty-six others started.

Betting at starting : 5 to 2 against Limosina, 9 to 2 against Catch 'em Alive, 12 to 1 against Carnival, 100 to 7 against Summerside, 22 to 1 against Tolurno, 33 to 1 against Juliet, 40 to 1 each against Comet, Merry Hart, and Woldga.

THE RACE.

Enough for a story longer than that of the race itself might have been found in successive failures (twenty-three in all), for three-quarters of an hour delaying the start. Suffice to say that of the refractory ones Fantail was the most provoking, and next to her Jack of Hearts, Borealis, Cairncastle, Glenorchy, Thalestris, Nebula, Muezzin, Summerside, and others, including the favourite and Catch-'em-alive. At length something like order was enforced, and the line at the fifteenth attempt viewed in motion, when an excellent opportunity was frustrated by the discovery that Jaraicoton was standing at the post. In the belief that the moment had arrived, a moiety of the horses ran nearly a distance before coming to a halt, among them Limosina, who, it is computed, from first to last, "fumed and fretted" over ground equal in extent to the Cambridgeshire course ! Additional time was thus cut to waste in falling into places, which preliminary, however, was reenacted much sooner than anticipated, and at 2 46 the flag went down to what, under all the circumstances, was admitted to be a tolerably good start. Blue Mantle, as restive as anything towards the close, first showed in advance, and then Borealis rushed to the fore, but soon gave way to Merry Hart and Glenorchy, making joint running in the centre of the track. Conspicuous to the left of the latter were Cairncastle, Blue Mantle, Grand Dame, Juliet, Despair, and Victor, flanked by Fantail and Hospodar on the lower ground ; the division also prominently forward to the right of leaders being Summerside, Catch 'em Alive, Borealis, Exchequer, the Giraffe colt, and Limosina. Of the remainder, all plainly discernible besides the white jackets of Roman Bee and King Charming, was that of Thalestris, a long way last of everything at the new stand, where, to the disgust of her jockey, the favourite compounded, and though struggling on, was not in the race afterwards. Upon her retirement, Lord Chesterfield's mare joined the front rank, commanded by Glenorchy a clear length at least in front, and of those immediate followers nothing, in rising the hill for the old betting post, was going more free and well than Mr. Naylor's representative, still to the extreme right of the line the latter, amid cracking whips and the thundering roar of feet, now presenting a magnificent sight, with Exchequer, Anfield, the broken down Victor, and Comet (minus a plate), filling up the back ground of the picture. The weight telling on Glenorchy as soon as the point indicated was passed, he came back to his horses, and placed Merry Hart once more at the head of affairs. When fairly in the rails, Fantail, Hospodar, Cairncastle, and others, till then lying forward, were quite disposed of, as were Borealis, Blue Mantle, and Despair, a distance or more from home, as well as Carnival, through hitting his leg soon after, leaving Juliet, Summerside, Catch'em Alive, and Polynesia in attendance on Lord Westmoreland's horse. The final struggle, however, fifty yards from the chair, being confined to the latter, Catch'em, and Mr. Ten Broeck's mare. Twice the latter attempted to go up, but was prevented by Merry Hart hanging to the left, whereupon Sam Adams, on the whip hand of the pair, "dug it" into the Woodyeats colt, having dropped his whip some time previously, and, obtaining the best of it in the last few strides, won a tremendous race by a head ; Merry Hart beating Summerside for second money by the same. Juliet was fourth, a length off. Net value of the stakes, £2385.

The following paragraph is from the *Sporting Life*, of 4th November, to hand also per the Otago :—Much sensation has been created at Newmarket by the movements that have lately taken place in connection with Lord Stamford's stud. We understand that, on Monday, his Lordship sent a peremptory order to Joseph Dawson, his late trainer, to deliver up every horse and all effects belonging to him, and twenty-five of the horses were sent to William Butler's—as many as the latter could accommodate. The remainder, including Limosina, were sent to Johnny Daley's. These proceedings have greatly disturbed the repose of Newmarket, but the readers of this journal may have been prepared for something of the kind. At Worcester, yesterday, it was currently reported that Mr. Naylor had given £25,000 for Lord Stamford's stud, which includes all the horses in training, saddles, cloths, bridles, &c., &c. We cannot vouch for the strict accuracy of the statement that Mr. Naylor has purchased the lot, but we are informed positively that Golding had a distinct commission to purchase Lord Stamford's team, if they could be bought for £30,000.

Reading One's Own Obituary.—In the days of old Mycall, the publisher of the *Newburyport Herald* (a journal still alive and flourishing), the sheriff of old Essex (Philip Bagley) had been asked several times to pay up his arrears of subscription. At last, one day he told Mycall that he would certainly hand over the next morning as sure as he lived. "If you don't yet your money to-morrow, you may be sure I am dead," said he. The morrow came and passed, but no money. Judge of the sheriff's feelings, when, on the morning of the day after, he opened his *Herald*, and saw announced the lamented decease of Philip Bagley, Esq., high-sheriff of the county of Essex, with an obituary notice attached, giving the deceased credit for a good many excellent traits of character, but adding that he had one fault very much to be deplored—he was not punctual in paying the printer. Bagley, without waiting for his breakfast, started for the *Herald* office. On the way, it struck him as singular that none of the many friends and acquaintances he met seemed to be surprised to see him. They must have read their morning paper. Was it possible they cared so little about him as to have forgotten already that he was no more ? Full of perturbation, he entered the printing-office, to deny that he was dead, *in propria persona*. "Why, sheriff," exclaimed the facetious editor, "I thought you were defunct." "Defunct !" exclaimed the sheriff ; "what put that into your head ?" "Why, you yourself !" said Mycall. "Did you not tell me" —— "Oh ! ah ! yes !" stammered out the sheriff. "Well, there's your money. And now contradict the report in the next paper, if you please." "That's not necessary, friend Bagley," said the old joker, "*it was only printed in your copy !*" The good sheriff lived many years after this "sell ;" and, to the day of his real death, always took good care to *pay the printer*.

Robbery of Silver Ingots.—At the Sheffield Town-hall, on Saturday, Thomas Smith Evans, manager, and Thomas Dryhurst, silver chaser, were charged with stealing a large quantity of silver, valued at about £800. It appears that the prisoner Evans has been for many years manager of the silver department at Messrs. Bradbury's, silversmiths, Sheffield. Very frequently complaints have been made by his employers of the rapid decrease of the stock of silver, but the prisoner accounted for that by alleging that the quantity of silver used in soldering was much more than they thought. On Wednesday last the prisoner Dryhurst, who has been a silver chaser in the employ of Elkington and Mason, went to Mr. Betts, silver refiner, Birmingham, and sold him three small ingots of silver for £21. He had been in the habit of selling parcels of silver once every six weeks or a month, and in consequence of the frequency of his visits suspicion was excited, and the police were communicated with. Detective-sergeant Spokes went to the prisoner, who admitted that he had received the ingots from the prisoner Evans. Dryhurst said he had been selling silver at Betts's for the last six or seven years, sometimes receiving £4 and sometimes £2 for his trouble. From the books of Mr. Betts it appeared that Dryhurst had sold between £700 and £800 worth of silver. Spokes brought him over to Sheffield, and apprehended Evans, and the latter admitted that he had systematically robbed his employers. He stated that the money he received for the silver he paid into a money club, and had built houses with it.—*Times*, November 2.

A Visit to an Elephant Kraal.—Under cover of a very cloudy day, successor to several days' heavy rain, we left the Central, for the Northwestern, Province on a visit to the elephant kraal at the Dedro Oya. On Monday, the driving began, and by Tuesday evening all the elephants were inside the kraal, numbering forty-five. The kraal was composed of an upright fence, consisting of strong posts about ten feet high and eight inches in diameter, kept together by two tiers of crossbars, well tied to the posts ; and each post supported by a buttress from behind of nearly its own size, well fixed into the ground—forming altogether a very strong enclosure. Inside this fence, previous to the driving in of the elephants, the arrangement for their deception was admirable. Trees and bushes and grass growing thick and rank in all their native wildness—so that, once inside the gate, the Monarch of the Forest would consider himself in his accustomed jungle. The kraal was a quadrangle of sixty yards by forty, and there were gates on three of its sides. The one communicating with the path by which the elephants were to be driven would, of course, only be left open. Previous to the driving, the doomed herd was enclosed in a circle, surrounded by about one thousand watchers at a few yards apart, and each having a fire alongside, so as to keep the elephants within the line. This process had been going on for a month ; and at the time of our visit, the circle had become contracted to about five miles in circumference. I walked round it some days before the driving commenced ; and found the beaters all at their watch-fires, happy and contented ; and apparently willing to wait till the elephants chose to be driven. By the first driving day, however, the elephants were getting very restive, and the beaters feared they would, if longer delayed, break through their lines to get at the water, having had none for five days. When we walked round the circle no elephants were visible, being all a considerable distance inside the line of fire, but at a subsequent period and on the day of the beating, having crossed from the line into the centre of the ground, we came upon a herd of about twenty in the jungle, and got within about ten yards of them ere they moved off. On Monday the driving was not very successful. The great crowd around the kraal kept back the herd ; which were twice driven close up to the fence, but retreated, hearing the noise, although evidently anxious to push forward somewhere and be out of the reach of their pursuers. At last two entered ; and these were left unmolested to roam about through the enclosure, where also there was a little stagnant water. These were not interfered with, but were allowed to return to the herd. The result was, that during that night twenty-three walked in, and on these the gates were shut. When we arrived at the kraal next morning, these captives were all standing in the bit of marshy ground which contained the little water and which they had trampled into a state of thick mud.

A Virginian Murder.—A correspondent of the *New York Times* writes from Norfolk, in Virginia :—"Yesterday, as Lieutenant A. L. Sanborn, of Company B, 2nd United States' Coloured Volunteers, was marching his company down Main-street, a prominent citizen and violent Secessionist, named Dr. David M. Wright, rushed from the store of Foster and Moore, and shouted to the lieutenant that he was a ——. The lieutenant, who was about the centre of his company, and on the opposite side from the doctor, gave the command 'Halt,' and started to pass around the front of his company to where the doctor stood. While doing so, the doctor, unperceived by the lieutenant, drew a Colt's revolver from his pocket, and placed his hands behind him. The lieutenant despatched an orderly for the provost-guard, and advanced opposite the doctor and said, 'I am an officer in the United States army ; consider yourself under arrest.' The doctor presented his pistol, and, standing within four feet of the lieutenant, fired two shots in rapid succession. The first ball passed through the lieutenant's hand, the second entered the left shoulder, passed through the base of the neck, and came out near the right shoulder blade. The lieutenant rushed upon the doctor after the second shot, and bore him back into the store, where he sank to the floor, the blood pouring from his mouth and nose, and immediately expired. The coloured soldiers, with fixed bayonets, followed them into the store, and were prevented from wreaking summary vengeance upon Dr. Wright by Lieutenant-Colonel Flood, 155th New York Volunteers, who was passing at the time, and seized the doctor as the lieutenant fell. Colonel Flood handed him over to the provost-guard."

A Word to the Leaders of Fashion.—With what countenance can ladies remonstrate with their milliner on her exactions from her workwomen when they owe her money—the money which would leave her some option about the terms she imposes ? The "Collector" says, what is no secret in London society—that some of these fashionable debtors are the very same philanthropic persons who take the lead in benevolent enterprises, hold stalls in charity bazaars, and make themselves busy in anything but "the duty which lies nearest." Here, then, is a practical point By the end of the season which has been overclouded by the inquest on Mary Ann Walkley, every shilling due from fine ladies to their tradespeople ought to be paid. The husbands and fathers of these ladies must look to it. If they have married wives, or brought up daughters, who may have not head or heart enough to be careful to pay for what they buy, they—the guardians of the silly creatures—must save them from doing mischief. Let no fine lady be free to enjoy park or pleasure grounds, foreign tour or home seaside, till she has satisfied her husband or her father that she will leave no debts behind her. While money is owing for dress, the debtors may be pathetic on climbing boys, or wounded Poles, or Lancashire Spinners, or Idiots, or Incurables, or spiritual destitution ; but they cannot say a word on behalf of overworked dressmakers ; and if their husbands do, the world asks whether it is in delusion or hypocrisy. When they ask the commonest question of all—"What can be done ?"—the answer is plain—"One and all of you, pay your tradesmen's bills."—*Once a Week*.

The Regent's Park.—During the early part of the present season, and up to the present time, the Regent's Park, which is undoubtedly the prettiest in the metropolis, has been undergoing one of the most effective changes which have taken place in it since it was first laid out. The change principally consists in turning the most attractive parts of the park into beautiful garden walks ; and in the "First Park" (so called from its being the first division, near the entrance to the Marylebone-road) the transition from what was previously a broad path lined with trees on each side, is quite marvellous, though only one portion of it is at present completed. The space on the left side of the First Park is divided into about forty circular and parallel patches, which are neatly railed round ; and, in addition to the beautiful display of flowers which have been furnished regardless of expense, each patch—round which paths have been formed, terminating in a large one in the middle—is beautifully ornamented with large vases of Bath stone. These have been supplied at an outlay of several hundred pounds ; and several of them—but one large one in particular—are extremely handsome. The right side of the park is undergoing a similar change ; and we believe it is intended to extend the work to the Second Park. Several other improvements have been carried out. The whole of the works are being executed under the sole direction of the Hon. W. F. Cowper.

The Half-Mad.—It has seemed to the Commissioners in Lunacy that it would be very desirable if arrangements were made for the reception in lunatic hospitals of persons of whom (says the Commissioners) "we have reason to know that there are many" not insane, but who, being conscious of a want of power of self-control, or of addiction to intemperate habits, or fearing an attack of a recurrence of mental malady, but being in all respects free agents, may be desirous of residing as voluntary boarders in an institution for the care and treatment of persons of unsound mind, submitting to a modified control, and conforming to the general regulations of the hospital. These hospitals are in most cases mainly supported by endowments or annual subscriptions ; a few are in a great measure self-supporting. The Commissioners have just taken the opinion of Mr. Welsbby upon the subject. He states that he does not find in the statutes for the regulation of registered hospitals any prohibition on such persons being admitted as inmates on the terms above suggested, and he is of opinion that they may be received accordingly, contracting alone, or jointly with others, to conform to certain regulations, expressed or referred to.—*Lancet*.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—January 21.

Prince Alfred (s. s.), 700 tons, Captain Wheeler, from Nelson 14th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Marks, Thornton, Cramton, Johnston, Yate, Bishop, Woolley, Harris, Mack, and 20 in the second cabin. I. R. M. Co., agents.

Kangaroo (s. s.), 220 tons, Captain Bell, from the Manukau 12th instant, in ballast. G. A. Lloyd and Co., agents.

Kate, barque, 368 tons, Captain Sherlock, from Auckland 4th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Simpson and son, Read, Ovenham, Williams, M'Kay, Varthol, Ensign Taseland 40th Regiment. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Dart, brig, 220 tons, Captain Carphin, from Rockhampton 13th instant. Passengers—2 in the cabin. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Clarence (s.), 400 tons, Captain Millman, from Brisbane 19th instant. Passengers—Miss Emmes, Miss Miles, Sir R. Barry, Captain O'Reilly, Captain Pitt, R.A., Messrs. Peate, Skinner, Bell, Royds, Fitzsimmons (2), Steel, Uniack, Wallace, Spencer, Eyry, Mort, Hutton, Kraus, Zellermann, and 36 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—January 21.

Uncle Tom, for Brisbane.
Hotspur, for Bombay.
Susannah Cuthbert, for Twofold Bay.
Collaroy (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—January 21.

Parachute, on a whaling voyage; Wonga (s.), for Melbourne; Britannia, for Callao; R. M. S. S. Bombay, for Galle, via Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—January 21.

Collaroy (s.) 300 tons, Captain M'Diarmid, for Brisbane. Passengers—15 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—January 21.

Blue Jacket, from Shoalhaven, with 297 bags grain, 191 bags potatoes; Nancy, Freak, Village Belle, Jessie, from Newcastle, with 687 tons coal; Catherine Agnes, from Wollongong, with 90 tons coal; Coonanbara (s.), from Morpeth, with 94 bales wool, 74 bales hay, 167 bags maize, 14 bags onions, 29 casks tallow, 2 bundles skins, 6 coops poultry, 6 cases eggs, 4 pigs, 2 casks bones, 2 crates horns, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—January 21.

Moselle, Lady Emma, Village Belle, General Wool, Petrel, for Newcastle; Ellen, for Twofold Bay.

IMPORTS.—January 21.

Kate, from Auckland: 1317 bags gum, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 200 casks cement, Gilfillan and Co.; 10 casks oil, 12 iron tanks, Order.

Dart, from Rockhampton: 162 bales wool, Order.

Clarence (s.), from Brisbane: 221 bales wool, H. Beit; 35 bales wool, E. H. Lloyd; 9 bales wool, Lotze and Larnach; 10 bales wool, 1 bundle skins, R. Towns and Co.; 29 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 16 bales wool, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 38 bales wool, 12 casks tallow, 21 bundles skins, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 25 bales wool, 3 bundles skins, Mort and Co.; 26 packages fruit, G. W. Andrews; 22 packages fruit, Anderson, Campbell, and Co.; 91 packages fruit, H. Griffiths; and sundries.

Ocean Empress, from Liverpool: 2 packages, Allen and Co.; 74 packages, Leverrier and Co.; 77 packages, F. Macnab and Co.; 20 packages, Scott, Williams, and Co.; 130 packages, J. Hopkins; 55 sheets, 122 plates, 60 packages, W. N. Davidson; 10 packages, A. Blake and Co.; 1851 deals, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 3 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 310 packages, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 6 packages, G. Conway; 1144 rails, 9650 chairs, Railway Commissioners; 114 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—January 21.

City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne: 27 cases cigars, M. Baar and Co.; 20 cases wine, Joske, Brothers; 1 case, G. and J. Byrnes; 200 bags maize, R. Hardy; 1 package, G. Fox and Co.; 25 cases, J. and E. Row; 1 case, J. Brush; 16 bags seed, Law, Somner, and Co.; 12 cases, Vennard and Stevens; 4 pianos, Wilkie, Elvy, and Co.; 1 box, J. Sands; 1 case, J. Caldwell; 82 cases fruit, H. Griffiths and Co.; 31 cases fruit, 40 bags oysters, P. James; 32 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 36 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 1 case fruit, A. Joseph; 7 packages, W. Dean and Co.; 1 package, Graves; 19 cases fruit, C. Burke; 2 packages, Police Department; 64 bags oysters, Emerson.

Calcutta (s.), for Rockhampton: 4 packages tobacco, 2 quarter-casks brandy, 124 mats sugar, 1 dray, 27 packages, Frazer and Co.; 10 cases geneva, 1 hogshead 2 quarter-casks 5 cases brandy, 10 cases whisky, 10 cases hock, 30 cases wine, Tucker and Co.; 5 hogsheads rum, 2 quarter-casks spirit, 20 cases stout, 51 mats sugar, 36 packages tea, 9 quarter-casks 1 hogshead wine, 20 cases whisky, 4 quarter-casks brandy, 21 packages, S. A. Joseph; 10 cases old tom, 1 hogshead 1 quarter-cask brandy, H. M'Crea; 2 cases tobacco, 1 cask spirit, 4 quarter-casks 30 cases brandy, Giffard and Bros; 4 quarter-casks wine, P. J. Cohen; 275 bags sugar, 9 packages tea, 1 case brandy, 1 package tea, Brown and Co.; 5 cases brandy, J. H. Dunning; 1 package tobacco, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 3 hogsheads claret, G. Feez; 1 package tobacco, 1 horse, 33 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 2 boxes tobacco, 17 packages, Watkins and Leigh; 4 quarter-casks wine, A. Haydon and Co.; 2 hogsheads rum, 4 quarter-casks wine, 1 hogshead 10 cases brandy, Franck, Brothers, and Gans; 5 packages tea, 8 bags sugar, 16 packages, J. Mills; 17 mats sugar, 3 packages tea, S. Bennett and Co.; 4 packages tea, 10 packages sugar, 20 bags flour, 3 packages tobacco, 6 packages, H. Beit; 2 packages tea, 1 quarter-cask wine, 3 hogsheads porter, Walford and Sparke; 3 packages tobacco, 25 bags sugar, 1 case cigars, 6 packages tea, J. Powell; 4 packages, Mitchell and Co.; 7 packages, J. and E. Row; 1 case, E. and W. Paul; 2 packages, Ashdown and Co.; 44 bags salt, 41 packages, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 6 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 5 packages, Beddington and Sons; 2 cases, Alderson and Sons; 3 mats sugar, 1 package tea, 3 packages, J. Caldwell; 4 packages, E. Hughes; 100 bags flour, 48 cart boxes, 22 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 2 packages, J. Isaacs; 10 packages, F. Clark; 2 packages, J. Ferry; 2 cases, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 2 cases, A. Blau; 1 case, Keep and Parsons; 39 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 60 pieces timber, 49 bags flour, 28 packages, R. Strachan and Co.; 4 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 16 cases wine, Wyndham and Lindeman; 12 packages, Webb and Booth; 29 packages, Palser and Cowlishaw; 7 packages, Butler, Brothers, and Co.; 20 bags potatoes, 10 bags maize, 6 packages, O'Dowd and Co.; 11 packages, Elliott; 3 packages, Short; 2 cases, Myers and Cantor; 18 packages, Goddard; 13 cases fruit, H. Martin; 1 case, Armitage and Co.; 1 cart, 1 case, J. Keep; 1 bale, J. Sands; 1 case, J. Dickson; 48 packages, T. Zollner; 2 packages, E. J. Scrivener; 1 case, Pinkey; 2 horses, 1 dray, F. Clark; 1 case, Maddock; 8 packages, Chapman and Co.; 4 cases, J. Forbes; 2 cases, J. Webster; 3 packages, W. Harbottle; 1 bale, L. Sharwood; 1 case, Brush and Mac Donnell; 2 cases, A. Gillespie; 4 packages, Hyam and Co.; 2 cases, Edwards; 7 packages, R. Vesey; 11 bags salt, 10 bags rice, 40 bags flour, 9 packages, E. B. Cornish; 6 packages, N. Caston; 1 case, S. Hoffnung; 31 bags potatoes, 19 bags maize, 17 packages, R. Hardy; 3 hogsheads beer, 10 bags flour, 15 packages, J. Harpur and Co.; 1 package, M'Call; 2 packages, Holmes; 1 case, Mossman; 5 packages, J. Baptist; 1 horse, H. M. Oxley; 5 horses, 1 package, J. G. M'Donald; 1 case, W. R. Piddington; 7 packages, M. Bennett; 4 packages, Veyret and Delarue; 3 packages, Graham and Mulholland; 20 bags maize, J. Bennett; 20 bags maize, Smith; 1 case, Acheson; 1 case, Davis; 2 horses, 1 dray, 4 packages, E. Hill; 10 bags potatoes, 9 packages, T. Lawless; 1 case, J. Graham; 10 bags potatoes, Doheney; 1 case, F. Giles and Co.; 3 packages, Webster; 12 packages, R. Bailey; 2 packages, R. Reilly; 20 bags maize, W. H. Holmes; 1 buggy, Hay.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Callao.—By the Britannia, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the Juverna, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Tahiti and San Francisco.—By the Fury, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Adelaide.—By the Sarah Pile, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE BOMBAY.

General Post Office, 14th January, 1864.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Bombay will be made up at this office, on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9 a.m., for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i. e. at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively.

The following mails will be dispatched:—To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe, via (when marked) Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters, not addressed to the United Kingdom, will not be received after 3.30 p.m. on the 21st instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m. on the 22nd instant. Rates:—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be pre-paid, and the additional charge on those sent via Marseilles is—not exceeding half an ounce, 4d.; above half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce, 8d., and 8d. for every ounce or fraction of an ounce. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

N.B.—All letters and newspapers posted in the iron letter receivers must be so posted by 7 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

NOTICE.

The public are informed that late letters intended for dispatch by the mail steamer BOMBAY, and addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles, can be posted at this Office, and at Moore's Wharf, up to 1 o'clock p.m. on the 22nd instant. Such letters, however, cannot be dispatched unless, in addition to the postage required on letters transmitted by the Marseilles route, they bear a sixpenny stamp as a late fee. The full postage and the late fee must be prepaid in stamps.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, 21st January.

Custom-house.—Entered Outwards, January 21: Amherst, brig, 171 tons, Captain Wybrow, for South Seas; Adeona, schooner, 147 tons, Captain Murphy, for Melbourne; Viking, ship, 593 tons, Captain Chisholm, for Akyab; Atlantic, barque, 369 tons, Captain Kelly, for Melbourne. A notice was posted on the doors of the Custom House yesterday, stating that to-morrow (Saturday) will be a holiday, and therefore business will be suspended until Monday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bombay, with the homeward mails, leaves this day at 2 p.m.

The s.s. Prince Alfred left Nelson on the 14th instant, and arrived here at 6 30 a.m. on the 21st. Head winds were encountered throughout the passage.

The s.s. Kangaroo has made a very good run from the Manukau of eight days, arriving here at 7 a.m. on the 21st instant, and we are indebted to Captain Bell for files of Auckland papers to the 12th instant. Head winds have prevailed since leaving New Zealand. A full-rigged ship, bound E., was sighted on the 20th instant.

The single females per Ida were brought up from Spring Cove yesterday afternoon by the Breadalbane (s.).

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Northam arrived at King George's Sound at 6 a.m. on 1st January, and sailed 6 a.m. on 2nd.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Madras arrived at King George's Sound on 17th, and would sail again at 2 p.m. of same day.

List of Passengers per R. M. s.s. Bombay.—For Southampton: Mr. J. Howe. For Malta: Hon. G. H. and Mrs. Cox, child, and servant. For Suez: Mr. T. Brown, Mr. E. Grove. For Galle: Mr. Champmorin. For Marseilles: Mr. D. Seligman. For Melbourne: Messrs. A. Woolley, T. Bray, H. Bray.

The Dart, from Rockhampton, reports having passed the barque Jane, from Melbourne to Newcastle, off Bird Island yesterday.

The Clarence (s.), from Brisbane, reports:—Tuesday, 19th, at 3 p.m. let go from the wharf, Brisbane; at 5 p.m. anchored at the bar, there not being sufficient water; at 6 crossed. Wednesday, 6 a.m., passed Cape Byron; midnight passed Smoky Cape, entering Sydney Heads at 11.15 p.m. on the 21st. First part light northerly winds with fine weather, middle and latter parts fresh southerly winds with dull hazy weather. On Wednesday, at 7 a.m., passed the steamer Telegraph. Off the South Solitary passed a large ship standing to the north, showing 4th distinguishing pendant, 1038. Passed the steamship James Paterson to the southward of Cape Hawke.

Specie shipped by the R. M. s.s. Bombay: 1 box, £4000, R. Towns and Co.; 1 box, 99 ozs. gold, Smith, Brothers; 3 boxes, 2456 ozs. gold, 2 boxes, £10,000, Agra Bank; 1 box, £180, Master of the Mint; 1 box, £1095, 27 ozs. gold, Ah Teak; 1 box, £3907, Bank of New South Wales; 6 boxes, £30,000, Oriental Bank; 10 boxes, £50,000, Commercial Bank. Total, 98,342 sovereigns, 2581 ozs. gold.

The Kate, barque, left Auckland at 7 p.m. on the 4th instant, and reports light westerly and baffling winds throughout the passage. No vessels have been sighted.

Vessels on the Berth for London.—The ss. Lady Jocelyn has completed her loading, and will haul into the stream on Saturday, and sails shortly. The Duncan Dunbar has rapidly taken in her homeward cargo; the cabins are all engaged, and she will leave punctually on the advertised date. The Planet is fast filling up, and is advertised to leave on the 27th instant. The Colonial Empire is taking in ironbark, and will have quick dispatch. The Blackwall liner, Blackwall, Captain Harrison, will leave probably on the 15th February. The Damascus, Nourmahal, Harkaway, Celaeno, and Ardbeg, having all their cargoes engaged will meet with prompt dispatch.

Freights.—Wool, ½d. to ¾d. in full; tallow, 45s. to 50s.; cocoanut oil, 60s.; sperm oil, 80s. in full.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

January 21.—William Hill, brig, 109 tons, Gregory, from Geelong.

COASTERS INWARDS.

January 21.—Lady of the Lake, Collna, Brilliant, Zone, Tiger, James Paxton, Otago, Eagle, Brisk, Notion, Comet, from Sydney.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVALS.

January 5.—Jane, from Melbourne; Adelaide, from Sydney; W. C. Wentworth, from the Richmond River.

January 8.—Australian (s.), from Rangoon via Melbourne; Chariot of Fame, from Queenstown.

January 11.—Nightingale, from Adelaide; Esk, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

January 5.—Adelaide, 351, Berkenshaw, for Sydney, in ballast; W. C. Wentworth, for Newcastle.

January 6.—Peerless, 1005, Flavin, for Sydney, in ballast. Passenger—Mr. Herring.

January 10.—Western Star, 179, Webb, for Sydney, in ballast. Passengers—Messrs. Plumpton and Stephens.

January 10.—Yarra, for Newcastle.

The Chariot of Fame, from London, made a capital run of twenty-seven days from the Cape to Tasmania, her average being 236 miles a day, and the highest 330. The following ships were spoken:—November 13th, in latitude 13° 1' S., longitude 29° 6' W., the ship Elgiva, from Liverpool to Calcutta, out 35 days; November 16th, latitude 16° 13' S., longitude 28° 57' W., ship Black Prince, 17 days from London, bound to Hongkong; December 31st, longitude 161° 58', boarded the American whaling barque Josephine, 8 months out from New Bedford, with 560 barrels whale oil; she had been into the Cape of Good Hope, from which place she transmitted home some 1600 barrels oil. The captain stated that he was coming on to Auckland to refit. January 5th, in latitude 34° 26', longitude 171° 30', spoke the Deva, brig from Auckland and Wangaroa, bound to Adelaide with timber; she was six weeks out from this port, having met with great detention at Wangaroa. A Dutch ship was also spoken but her name could not be made out, and several other vessels passed but at too great a distance to signal.—*New Zealand Herald*, January 9.

Arrival of the Australian with Troops.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, signal was made for a steamer inside Tiri Tiri: the stranger fetched her anchorage off Fort Britomart, at 6 30 a.m., and proved to be the British India Steam Navigation Company's screw steamer Australian, in command of Lieutenant A. C. Dando, R.N.R. Sailed from Rangoon on the 21st November, experiencing fine weather throughout the passage to Melbourne (where she called for coal), arriving on the 26th December, and taking her departure on the 31st. She had pleasant weather, with light north-westerly winds, on her run across. The Australian has brought the head quarter division of the 68th Regiment Durham Light Infantry, numbering 299 rank and file, 7 women, 10 children, and the following officers:—Lieut.-Colonel Morant; Captains Oakley and Seymour; Lieutenants Marshall, Robley, and Turner; Ensign Basfield; Surgeon Major Best; Quartermaster Sladden; Mrs. Best, and Mrs. Sladden. Good health prevailed. The accommodation on board the Australian is extremely good, and the utmost attention was paid to the convenience and comfort of all. She is a fine ship, built of iron, at Dumbarton, in 1852. She measures 1500 tons gross, 735 tons nett, and has engines of 300 horse power. She will make a stay of about five days, when she will proceed to Newcastle, and from thence to Melbourne and Calcutta. The first detachment of the 68th landed at the Wynyard Pier, and with band and colours (cased) marched into the Albert Barracks at 2.15 p.m. The band is said to be a magnificent one.—*New Zealand Herald*, January 9.

LYTTELTON.

ARRIVALS.

January 2.—Derwentwater, from London; Fanny Merryman, from Oamaru.

CLEARED OUT.

January 5.—Susan, 195, for Sydney, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

Wreck of the Success.—We regret to have to record the loss of this fine schooner. She sailed from the River Heathcote on Sunday, the 27th December, bound for Wellington, in command of Captain Brownhill, with a crew of four hands. On arriving near the Straits, on Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, the violent S.W. gales caught her, and the weather being at that time very thick, it was impossible to make out the land, and Captain Brownhill only discovered his whereabouts when the schooner struck the shore in Palliser Bay. The violence of the sea turned her over as she broached to, broadside on. All hands were struggling in the breakers to save themselves. The captain was carried a considerable distance up the beach, and managed to hold on till the back water left him safe; two of the crew were saved in a similar way, with the assistance of Captain Brownhill; unfortunately the mate (Mr. Burgess) and a young boy named Morris found a watery grave. The mate was well known and respected in port; he was till recently a resident in Dampier's Bay, Lyttelton; he leaves a widow and several children, now residing in the Heathcote Valley, to lament their loss. The boy Morris, it appears, only shipped in the schooner a few days before she left the Heathcote. The vessel was in ballast, and owned by Messrs. Brownhill and Co., Christchurch. The captain arrived by the Rangatira, and the seamen saved came by the Prince Alfred on Tuesday.—*Lyttelton Times*, January 7.

NELSON.

ARRIVALS.

December 24.—Emily Allison, from Newcastle.
January 8.—Thames, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

January 8.—Emily Allison, for Newcastle.

WELLINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

January 3.—Bride, from London.
January 8.—Wild Duck, from London.

OTAGO.

ARRIVALS.

January 4.—Ashburton, from Twofold Bay; Ellon Castle, for Newcastle.

January 6.—Thane of Fife, from Sydney; Australia Packet, from Hobart Town.

January 8.—Schah Jehan, from Twofold Bay.

CLEARED OUT.

January 8.—Ashburton, 541, Cook, for Sydney; Remark, for Newcastle; Kate, 344, Sinclair, for Sydney, in ballast.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—January 21.

10 bales bags, 7 packages hardware, Mitchell and Co.
10 barrels salammoniac, 1 cotton gin, R. P. Raymond
147 bundles iron, 105 plough wings, 36 packages powder, 285 packages hardware, 1 cask blacking, 14 anvils, 12 pairs bellows, 2 cases plate, Iredale and Co.
12 cases fancy goods, Myers and Solomon
18 packages drapery, R. Gray
2 cases baskets, W. Dale
78 tons iron, 12 sheets copper, 6 packages hardware, A. S. N. Co.
30 cases cigars, 4 boxes tobacco, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.
6 packages halters, twine, and cord, 15 hogsheads holloware, 1 cask harness, Scott, Williams, and Co.
11 packages drugs, J. and E. Row
1 package belts, F. Lassetter
166 share moulds, 20 kegs nails, 3 cases slops, 11 packages hardware, M. Alexander
335 packages ironmongery, 150 sheets iron, 395 moulds, 48 fire dogs, J. B. Holdsworth
1 case fireworks, F. Cubitt
1 case indiarubber goods, M. M'Mahon
2 cases books, 45 packages herrings, 32 packages drugs, D. Cohen and Co.
240 barrels oil, Captain Lawrence
6 hogsheads brandy, J. Powell
16 bales paper, M. Bailey
2 cases vestas, 1 package gold, S. Hoffnung and Co.
6 cases drapery, Franck, Brothers, and Co.
6 cases drapery, W. and S. Gardiner
170 cases vinegar and sauces, J. Mullins
14 bags beche-le-mer, Ah Teak
125 cases pickles, 20 cases onions, 25 cases sauces, 38 bales 1 case paper, 24 cases stationery, F. Macnab and Co.
1 case cotton, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
500 cases whisky, 30 hogsheads rum, J. and W. Byrnes and Co.
8 bales wool, 4 cases gelatine, H. Beit.
30 kegs nails, 5 casks shot, 13 packages hardware, 2 bales twine, 1 case powders, 12 bundles shovels, S. Emanuel and Son
3 packages brushes, 241 bars iron, 4 cases implements, 51 kegs nails, Joske, Brothers, and Co.
3 cases hats, 1 case books, 21 cases stays and umbrellas, Gregory, Cubitt, and Co.
35 packages lead, 30 packages rope, 5 bales cottons, 30 hogsheads stout, 50 casks ale, 20 casks oil, 10 cases biscuit, 100 packages starch, 200 bundles iron, D. Cooper and Co.
8 packages earthenware, 125 tons salt, 10 tanks oats, J. and W. Byrnes and Co.
5 casks earthenware, F. K. Olliver
40 packages ironmongery, 30 cases fish, 1 cask meal, 1 bale drapery, 2 cases hats, 4 hogsheads earthenware, R. Strachan and Co.
1 cask earthenware, 1 case clothes, 200 cases old tom, Allan, Street, and Norton
20 packages stationery, J. Sands
6 dozen pickles, 15 casks biscuits, 10 bags peas, 18 packages provisions, H. S. Bird
85 kegs nails, 5 casks shot, 6 casks glue, 22 packages nails, 5 packages handles, 15 packages hardware, R. Iredale and Co.
1 cask glass, A. A. Marshall
3 cases bullets, C. T. George
1 case copper, Salisbury
30 quarter-casks wine, 50 bags salt, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
1 case boots, Gilfillan and Co.
2295 bars 660 bundles iron, 11 casks ironmongery, 24 bundles spades, W. S. Friend and Co.
16 barrels grease, F. Nainby
29 packages earthenware, 1 hogshead china, 2 casks glass, J. Gould
5 packages drugs, W. Pratt
48 bags wheat, Beilby and Scott
40 cases sardines, 100 cases starch, 65 packages herrings, 20 cases blue, 30 cases mustard, 20 casks barley, 20 cases salmon, 15 cases groats, T. J. Dean

DUTY PAID.

30 boxes candles, Chapman and Co.
10 casks beer, 1 hogshead wine, M. M'Quade
22 cases oil, J. and E. Row
35 cases oil, 10 cases jams, Learmonth and Dickinson
25 cases oil, F. M'Nab and Co.
1 case perfumed spirits, Cohen and Levy
50 drums turps, 8 hogsheads oil, L. Goldring
35 drums turps, 30 cases currants, 25 barrels sugar, 50 cases jams, 100 hogsheads ale, 335 packages beer, D. Cohen and Co.
50 drums oil, Iredale and Co.
92 bags sugar, Franck, Brothers, and Co.
45 cases oil, 5 cases 100 barrels raisins, 10 cases figs, 20 barrels nuts, J. Frazer and Co.
25 boxes candles, 50 drums oil, S. Emanuel and Son.
92 barrels raisins, 90 barrels currants, Dangar, Gilchrist and Co.
20 drums turps, 10 hogsheads oil, W. S. Friend and Co.
4 casks oil, Faux and Beard
100 drums oil, Fotheringham and Mullen
80 casks beer, T. J. Dean.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33°51'41. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 55m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

January 20.—Landsborough, from Otago; Union, from Quebec.

January 21.—Flying Cloud, Diadem, from Warrnambool; Pactolus, from Calcutta; Santiago, from San Francisco; Baron Von Rosendaal, from Rotterdam; Fernandez, from Bordeaux.

DEPARTURES.

January 20.—City of Launceston (s.), for Launceston; Keera (s.), for Port Albert; Alexandra (s.), for Adelaide.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURE.

January 20.—Yarra Yarra (s.), for Maryborough.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

January 21, 9 a.m.

Brisbane ...	Calm, very fine.
Tenterfield ...	S.W. Fine.
Armidale ...	W. Dull, cloudy, Bar. 26.682. Ther. 77.
Tamworth ...	Calm. Dull, cloudy.
Murrurundi ...	S.E. Cloudy.
Newcastle ...	S. Cloudy. Bar. 29·960. Ther. 73.
Mudgee ...	Calm. Cloudy.
Bathurst ...	Calm. Cloudy. Bar. 27.832. Ther. 74·
Forbes ...	S.E. Fine, warm.
Young ...	Calm. Fine, clear.
Goulburn ...	W. Fine, warm. Bar. 27·800. Ther. 76·
Braidwood ...	S.E. Fine.
Yass ...	S. Fine.
Gundagai ...	Calm, fine.
Wagga Wagga	Calm, very fine.
Deniliquin ...	Calm, fine, clear. Bar. 29·709. Ther. 77·
Kiandra ...	W. Fine.
Albury ...	S.W. Fine, cool. Bar. 29·412. Ther. 70·
Queenscliff ...	W.S.W. Moderate, very fine. Bar. 29·95. Ther. 70.
Cape Schanck.	W. Light, fine. Bar. 29·70. Ther. 65·
Cape Otway ...	W. Moderate. Bar. 29·765. Ther. 62·
Portland Bay..	W. Moderate, dull, cloudy. Bar. 29·95. Ther. 66·
Grafton ...	Calm, fine, warm.
South Head ...	S.E. Fine, clear.
Sydney ...	S. Fine. Bar. 29.865. Ther. 73·5.
Wollongong ..	Light, fine.
Kiama ...	W. Fine.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
January 21.	8 30 a.m.	S.E.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon	E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	E.	Ditto, and ditto.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. JANUARY 21st, 1864.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of cloud.
Armidale...	26·632	77·	78·	68·2	...	...	...	W.	1	10
Newcastle..	29·960	73	71·	68·	95·	69·	...	S.	2	10
Bathurst...	27·802	74·	75·	74·	9·	55·	0·01	Calm.	...	10
Goulburn..	27·800	76·	73·	60·	96	52·	...	W.	...	...
Albury.....	29·412	70	76·	68·	...	61·	...	S.W.	1	2
Deniliquin.	29·709	77·	67·	60·	78·	56·	...	Calm.	...	...

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

January 20.—Armidale, dull, cloudy; Newcastle, cloudy; Bathurst, cloudy; Goulburn, fine, warm; Albury, fine, cool; Deniliquin, fine, clear.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

January 1864.	Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After.
22 Friday	5 5	6 55	6 50	7 14

Moon.—Full, 24th instant, 8h. 7m. a.m.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

Sydney Morning Herald, April 7.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed or they cannot be inserted.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble: We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1864.

In the Legislative Council yesterday,

The President informed the House that the Governor had approved of their recent order in reference to messages from himself.

Mr. Kemp presented a petition against the bill now before the Legislature in reference to Church and School lands.

Mr. Plunkett laid upon the table returns relative to land reserved for public purposes.

On the motion of Mr. Kemp, Parnell's Trust Bill was read a third time and passed, and returned to the Assembly without amendment.

Leave was granted to the Hon. J. H. Plunkett, Q.C., to attend and give evidence on the Scots' Church Mortgage Committee.

The Private Secretary brought down the assent of the Governor on behalf of her Majesty to the Scab in Sheep Bill.

Mr. Johnson postponed the further consideration of the Seamen's Laws Amendment and Consolidation Bill to Wednesday next.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday,

The following replies were given by Ministers to questions put by hon. members—that the Executive Council had determined that the sentence of death on Thomas M'Cann for attempted murder and robbery should be carried out; the information required as to the number of the Executive present when the decision was arrived at, and whether such decision was unanimous, was such as could only be communicated by the Governor in reply to an address of the House; that it was not the intention of the Government, in consequence of its abandonment of the collection of tolls on the Glebe Island Bridge, to abandon the collection of tolls on other public works; that the sum of £58,318 4s. 11d. stated by the Auditor-General to be due to the Consolidated Revenue from the Loans Fund, was paid over to the latter on the 14th November, 1863; that the overdraft of £43,415 0s. 11d., on the 31st December, 1863, was irrespective of the debt due to the Consolidated Revenue from the Loans Fund; that the charges of collection deducted by the Treasurer in his statement of Ways and Means laid before Parliament, was a primary charge upon the revenue, and had been so treated by him in accordance with established precedent; that the sum of £40,000, lent to the Mint by the Savings' Bank, was repaid on the 24th November, 1863; and that it was not the intention of the Government to remove the tramway and rails in Pitt-street.

The previous orders of the day having been postponed, the Order of the Day for the reception of the report of the previous evening from the Committee of Ways and Means was called, and the report was received and the resolution read a first time.

On the motion for the second reading of the resolution,

Mr. Piddington stated his intention to oppose the duty on boots and shoes, but the Speaker ruling that the resolution could not be divided, the hon. member said that he should vote against the entire resolution.

The resolution for imposing duties on boots and shoes and on saddlery and harness, was re-discussed at very great length; numerous illustrations were given of the injustice and oppressive operation of both duties, and the grounds of objection urged in the debate of the previous evening were reiterated. The resolutions were read a second time by 21 to 16.

Upon the motion for the adoption of the report from the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Leary moved the omission of the proposed duty on boots and shoes. The amendment was negatived by 18 to 16.

Mr. Garrett moved the omission of the proposed duty on saddlery and harness. The amendment was negatived by 20 to 16. The original resolution was carried by the same division.

The House then went into committee of Ways and Means for the consideration of the proposed stamp duties.

Mr. Eagar, in submitting his resolutions, reminded the committee that this was the first instance in this colony of a proposal to impose stamp duties, and he adverted to the success which had attended the operation of a similar fiscal scheme in Tasmania, the only one of the Australian colonies in which the experiment had been tried. His estimate of the produce of the proposed duties was £57,000. The estimated produce of the duty on bills of exchange and promissory notes, which was the first item to be submitted to the committee, was £10,000. The scale of duties proposed upon foreign and inland bills showed an average of one shilling per cent., and his criterion of the produce of the duty was founded upon the bank returns, which exhibited a gross total of £20,000,000 of transactions of this nature.

Mr. Terry proposed to exempt not only Government debentures but all other debentures, public and private. Mr. Eagar consented to the amendment.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

The next proposal submitted to the Committee was a scale of duties upon the conveyance of real and personal property, which the Colonial Treasurer stated to be equivalent to an average duty of £1 per cent., and which he estimated to produce £15,000. Mr. Robertson objected to the duty on account of its inequality, and contended that it would really fall upon the more necessitous class of landowners. Mr. Eagar, in reply, showed that the larger class of dealings with landed property was by persons of wealth, and that some of the largest fortunes had been made here by speculations in land. Mr. Burdekin suggested a lower scale of duties as a first experiment, and Mr. Eagar expressed his willingness to accept the suggestion. The proposed duty was resisted by Mr. Lucas, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Garrett, and was supported by Mr. Piddington, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Dalgleish. The resolution, as amended in conformity with Mr. Burdekin's suggestion, and limited to conveyances of real estate, was carried on a division of 26 to 9. The scale of duties upon conveyances as so adopted, was as follows, where the purchase money should be not less than £25 nor more than £50, 5s.; £50 to £75, 7s. 6d.; £75 to £100, 10s.; £100 and upwards, 10s. per cent.

The next proposal of a scale of duties, averaging 10s. per cent. upon conveyances or transfers of stations or runs held on lease from the Crown, gave rise to a long discussion. The proposal was resisted by Mr. Robertson and Mr. Garrett, on the ground of its injustice in putting the transfer of a temporary and uncertain right on the same footing with the transfer of a permanent right; and on the further ground that it was unfair to the squatters to impose such a duty in time of depression. It was further urged that, according to the mode in which pastoral property was sold here, it would be impossible to separate the price of the stock from that of the interest in the land. The proposal was supported by Mr. Piddington. Mr. Morris and Mr. Leary said that they were unable to discuss the resolution without further time for consideration, and Mr. Eagar thereupon consented to the Chairman reporting progress. The Chairman obtained leave to sit again to-morrow (this day), and, after a short discussion on the point, it was ordered that the resumption of the committee have precedence over other business.

The House adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

The breaking of a bit of iron has kept the Australian colonies in suspense for the last week. The mail has arrived at last, but not in time to allow of our correspondence being replied to. This is the first time, however, under the new contract that we have had to forego this advantage, with the exception of the case when the Bombay's shaft broke, and when the mail was delayed for a whole month. Though inconvenienced by the delay on this occasion, we must do justice to the general punctuality with which the service is performed.

There is still a smell of gunpowder in the air. The European news betokens that restlessness which may at any time develop into war. The Poles are still fighting gallantly, and even successfully, but they are opposed to an enormously strong power, and they get no material support. England steadily refuses to interfere, and even declines to allow the Poles the rights of belligerents. This is discouraging to the cause of the insurgents, but France seems more inclined to give them hope, and the relations between France and Russia are getting so cold that the latter power is arming as if for war. Austria, too, taking the alarm, is apparently anxious to stand well with Russia, for it is beginning to behave with roughness to the Poles in Gallicia, while still tenacious of its lingering Italian possessions it has increased its garrison in Venetia. Even Turkey professes to be nervous about the consequences of a European war, and is making warlike preparations to be ready for whatever may occur.

The complicated Schleswig-Holstein question is also in a fresh stage of embroilment. The Danish King died suddenly, and has been succeeded by his brother. The German population of the two duchies wish to take the opportunity to throw off their connection with the Danish Crown, and some of the officials will not take the oath of allegiance to the new King. The duchies, too, are claimed by the Duke of Augusteinberg, whose claim, however, as coming through a morganatic marriage, is said to be altogether invalid. But the new Danish King is making great military preparations to hold his kingdom together.

Meanwhile Napoleon has made a great bid to represent France, and himself especially, as the arbiter of the occasion. He has invited the Governments of Europe to a congress in Paris. He disavows all ambitious schemes, and hints at the pacific tendency it would have if Paris, whence the signal for war has so often gone forth, should be the scene of a new negotiation for rearranging the status of European Powers on a permanent and pacific basis. The treaty of Vienna, he says, is practically defunct, and he wishes to see accomplished facts recognised. But the other Powers have not responded enthusiastically to this invitation. Italy and Spain ask to see the programme, while Great Britain and Austria think that nothing could be done by a Congress that could not be better done by the Governments separately. So the scheme for a congress falls flat.

From America the military news is not of very great importance. There has been skirmishing on the Rapidan, in which the advantage is said to have been with the Federals, but skirmishing is of very little importance in a war of such magnitude. The relative position of the two armies is unchanged, neither of them apparently being strong enough to attack the other with advantage. It is said that the Confederates have resolved to abandon Virginia if Meade should advance on Richmond, but very slight store need be set by this statement. If they had resolved on this, they would not be likely to proclaim it to the world, and having effectually kept their secrets as to the actual movements of troops, they would hardly be likely to blab about intended and contingent movements. After all the pains that have been taken to fortify Richmond, it would hardly be abandoned without a struggle. The march on Richmond has hitherto been nothing but a trap for Federal armies, and the Confederates may be very anxious to tempt Meade to repeat an operation which has been so fatal to M'Lellan, to Burnside, and to Hooker.

Lee's army, however, is obviously not so strong as it was, even for resistance. In the absence of Longstreet he is without his right arm. That General has been detached to look after Burnside, with whom he has had one long afternoon's fight. Burnside fell back upon Knoxville, where he is closed in. We must receive positive statements of this latter nature, however, with some reservation. It was originally said that Rosecrans was shut up in Chattanooga, and his communications cut off. Yet the statement has proved incorrect, as large reinforcements have been sent in. It may prove equally possible to reinforce Burnside. General Grant is taking his time at Chattanooga to organise his plans, for he has made no forward movement. He holds the place, however, firmly, and keeps open his communications with his base of operations at Nashville. The Federals have never yet been forced out of any strong place that they have captured, and Chattanooga is naturally a very strong place.

At Charleston the Federals are still "pegging away" at Fort Sumter, but their perseverance has not yet been crowned with success. An attempt is to be made to storm it by landing parties from large boats.

General Butler, who has been long out of work except in organising negro regiments, has been sent at last to North Carolina, where he will probably soon make himself famous again.

At New Orleans some excitement has been raised by the negroes claiming the privilege of voting—a claim which is allowed in one or two places in the North-Eastern States, but which the American people generally are not prepared to admit. Mr. Lincoln is said to have regretted his Emancipation Proclamation, but we wait for some confirmation or explanation of this statement.

The telegram would not be complete without a statement that Ireland was just on the eve of being emancipated from British tyranny by a party of American sympathisers. Just at present, however, America is rather more anxious to draw soldiers from Ireland than to send them there, and emigration is really going on as fast as ever. We need not much wonder at this, however, if it is true that in New York the bounty for a volunteer has reached the enormous sum of 800 dollars, or £160, per man.

In carrying out a campaign a general has to think of a great many things besides strategy. The disposition of his troops on the battle-field occupies but a small portion of his time. In every prolonged war the actual fighting occupies but comparatively few days, and though when two armies are face to face in the field victory depends a great deal upon the way in which they are handled, yet to put them in the field backed up by all adequate supplies has required a vast amount of preliminary care, forethought, planning, and organised labour. Many a bold enterprise has been abandoned because the obstacles in the way of transit made it impracticable, and many an undertaking commenced with fair prospects of success has come to grief because the Commissariat difficulties accumulated so as to make the maintenance of an army at a distance from its base of operations impossible.

General Cameron, in New Zealand, has been brought to a temporary halt, not by reason to any difficulties in his front, but by reason of difficulties in his rear. His conquests have gone ahead of his transport appliances. His advance from Meremere to Rangariri, from Rangariri to the King's Village, and from there to Whata Whata has been so rapid, that it is difficult for the Commissariat department to keep up with him. It is true that his advance has been up a navigable river, which is a great advantage in respect of forwarding supplies. But there the navigation of the river is peculiar, and requires a peculiar kind of craft, and they are not immediately available. The Pioneer gunboat, which was built in Sydney, was specially designed for service against Meremere, and for commanding the lower reaches of the river, for which she is well adapted. But the war has now got out of her reach. The limit of her usefulness is at the King's Village, and it is with difficulty even that she can navigate the river up to that point. It is up the Waipa, the chief tributary to the Waikato, that the army is now advancing, but though the water is deep enough, the channel is so narrow that only a short vessel can turn. What is wanted is obviously a set of steam tugs that, like our ferry-boats, can move either way without turning, and a supply of iron barges. Some smaller steamers have been constructed in Sydney, and sent down to the entrance of the Waikato River, where they are being put together. The first was expected to be ready within a fortnight from the date of our last advices. The Waipa is said to be navigable for 150 miles; this will insure a permanent command of the country whenever we have a sufficient supply of suitable little steamers. The river will evidently hereafter be a highway of commerce, for it runs through some of the finest land in the colony. The Maori monopoly has hitherto kept all this fertile tract out of European reach, but Wiremu Kingi, in forbidding the sale of the Waitara block, has destroyed that monopoly for ever. The Waipa lands are destined before long to yield their rich harvests to European industry. The army that is now invading the country is not an army of desolation. On the contrary it is winning land from the condition of wilderness to the uses of civilisation, and opening to commerce what an excessive regard to aboriginal rights has hitherto allowed to be closed.

While the General is halting at Whata Whata, waiting till his communications with the base of operations are perfected, a party of soldiers—reported to be about fifteen hundred strong—is cutting a road from Raglan on the west coast to his present head-quarters. In a war like that now being waged in New Zealand, road-making is strictly military work. Roads are essential to conquest, and essential to the maintenance of the fruits of conquest. Without them nothing can be done, and the troops that are engaged in clearing bushes and cutting down trees are as effectually winning victories as if they were storming pahs or bayonetting Maories with dark skins and unpronounceable names. The Waipa runs down the centre of the island in a line roughly parallel with the coast. There is a range also parallel with the coast that separates the waters running easterly into the Waipa with those that run westerly direct to the sea. This range, of course, has to be crossed. The road, therefore, necessarily has a mountainous character, and the top of the range is woody; but when once made, the road, it is said, will be a good one, and it will mark an important frontier line.

The position of the General at Waipa gives him the command of a considerable extent of native cultivation. The natives feel the loss of their provisions acutely. If the General is a little embarrassed about getting up his own provisions, he has the consolation of knowing that he has still more embarrassed the enemy.

During his unavoidable detention at Whata Whata, General Cameron is able with his spy-glass to note the preparations the enemy is making to receive his next advance. Undeterred by the defeat at Rangariri, and the forced evacuation of Meremere and King's Village, Thompson has incited the natives to erect a fresh fortification in the hope of arresting the advance of the British troops. This new work is at or near Otawhao—a place which according to our maps is higher up the river, and on an affluent of it. The distance from Whata Whata is about seventeen miles. There are said to be two thousand natives collected there, and they may naturally be supposed to be as busy as bees digging their trenches after their ingenious fashion. It may at first sight appear to be a matter of regret that the attacking army should be forced to be stationary while the defensive army is so vigorously strengthening its position. But perhaps it is best that it should be so. There may have to be a sharp struggle to take the new post, but it will cost less in time, in men, and in money than a long and harassing chase after men who hide in the bush. It suits most conveniently with our system of warfare that the Maories should stake the issue on a struggle for strong places, and if General Cameron's enforced delay tempts them to put their trust in pahs, it will help to bring the war more rapidly to a conclusion.

The natives are so nimble at running away as soon as they find a place too hot to hold them, that it is all important to have provision for cutting off their retreat. The lake helped us in this respect at Rangariri. To secure the same object at Otawhao General Cameron has organised a cavalry force of two hundred men, mostly from the ranks of the Australian volunteers. If he has picked out fair samples of Australian bush riders, the corps ought to form an excellent specimen of irregular cavalry.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

[From our Correspondents.]

DENILIQUIN.

Thursday, noon.

Notice of motion has been given by one of the members of the Riverine Council, that the Secretary be dismissed.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

The Escorts have brought 20,129 ozs. The wool sale was postponed in consequence of the arrival of the mail at Adelaide.

The Santiago, from San Francisco, brings a large supply of oats and 4000 bushels wheat.

Adelaide flour on the way is offering at £11 11s. 10d.

The cargo of the Natal's sugar was withdrawn, bidding not being up to importer's prices.

Arrived.—Union, from Quebec; Pactolus, from Calcutta; Santiago, from San Francisco; Baron Von Rogendaal, from Rotterdam; Fernandez, from Bordeaux.

Passed Cape Otway, Formosa, thirty-one days from Mauritius; Marion, from Colombo.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday evening.

Private letters received here give the following statement of the value of samples of cotton grown in this colony, the samples being valued by the Liverpool brokers:—Georgiana, grown by Messrs. Browne, at Port Gawler, 4s. 2d.; sea island cotton, by the same growers, 3s. 8d.; Tanumba, 3s. 2d.; other samples, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; the lowest value is 1s. 9d., but most samples are valued at high prices.

Every parcel of flour available for delivery within the next week or fortnight has been purchased from £11 to £13, the latter figure being given for good silk dressed.

Wheat, 4s. 8d.

The recommendation of the Transportation Commission, so far as it relates to sending convicts to Western Australia, will not be adopted by the Imperial Government.

Ashfield.—The annual festival of the children connected with the Church of England schools in this parish took place on Wednesday, at Ashfield Park, the use of the grounds being kindly allowed for the occasion by S. E. Smyth, Esq. About 180 children were gathered, from the three schools at Ashfield, Burwood, and Enfield, and there was a very large company of ladies and gentlemen from the neighbourhood. The Dean of Sydney was present, as well as the following clergymen, viz.:—The Revs. Messrs. Hassall, Tingcombe, Rogers, Douglas, Sallaise, Smith, Allworth, King, Pendrill, Synge, Hayden, Howden, and Lumsdaine. The children were suitably addressed by the Dean and the Rev. Mr. Hassall, after which they dispersed to enjoy the games provided for them, into which part of the day's business they entered with a zest only equalled by that which they displayed when summoned by the bell to do justice to the cake and tea and fruit which was dispensed to them. The day, though warm, and rather threatening in the morning, was fine, and tempered towards noon by a pleasant breeze, and all present seemed greatly to enjoy themselves. The expenses of the treat were defrayed by subscriptions in the neighbourhood.

Lecture at St. Michael's Schoolhouse.—Last night the Rev. Thomas Smith delivered a lecture in St. Michael's Schoolhouse, Surry Hills, on the subject of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The lecture was illustrated by the exhibition of dissolving views, and it thus could not be other than highly entertaining. There was a numerous attendance. The proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to the Infant School enlargement fund.

The Late Assault Case.—Joseph Samuels (or David), the man who was murderously assaulted on the 7th instant, at Darlinghurst Gaol by the convict Michael Walsh, has so far recovered from the injuries inflicted upon him that he has been found able to leave the gaol. He was discharged yesterday morning at his own request, his sentence having expired on the 11th instant.

Death from a Gunshot Wound.—James Clarke, a lad aged 19 years, an immigrant by the Ida, which arrived from London on the 17th instant, died on board that vessel yesterday from a gunshot wound received some time ago. It is understood that the wound was occasioned by a ramrod penetrating deceased's leg. The Coroner yesterday gave an order for the removal of the body to Sydney, and it is arranged that an inquest shall take place to day.

Coroner's Court.—The City Coroner, yesterday, began an investigation at his office, with a view to ascertain the cause of the death of a child named Jane Thompson, who, it is said, has died otherwise than from natural causes. The matter will be resumed to-day.

Death in the Infirmary.—A carpenter, named Martin M'Mahon, died in the Infirmary yesterday, from injuries inflicted by a fisherman named Richard May, about ten days ago. May was brought up at the Water Police Office on the 12th and, having been found guilty of striking deceased, at Malcolm's-buildings, with an iron crow-bar, twice on his arm and once on his head, was then fined £5, but in default of payment was sent to gaol for two months. M'Mahon was removed to the Infirmary on Wednesday, but before that he had received medical aid. It is understood that the unfortunate man died from the injury received on his head. An inquest will be held.

The Scab Act.—It was erroneously stated in the *Herald* of Saturday last that under the Scab Act owners that elected to have their sheep destroyed should receive compensation at the rate of six shillings a head. The Council inserted this proviso, but the Assembly afterwards rejected it.

Testimonial.—Several members of the Church of England congregation in Invercargill, on Thursday last, took an opportunity of manifesting their appreciation of the services rendered to the Church by Mr. Aldis—who has for some time officiated gratuitously as organist, and who took active measures in organising the concert by which the church funds were materially aided—by presenting that gentleman with a very flattering testimonial.—*Southland News*, December 12.

Woolloomooloo Bay.—A contract has been taken by Mr. M'Callum for the filling in of that part of Woolloomooloo Bay which is situate to the southward of the new bridge, and the work was begun on Wednesday. The space is to be filled up with sand, which is being carted from the hill which skirts the west side of the Victoria Barracks. It is satisfactory to record the beginning of a work so much needed, and it is to be wished that it will be vigorously carried on so that by its completion a pestilential and unsightly nuisance may be speedily removed. The draymen are being paid at the rate of twelve shillings a day, and judging from the extent of work to be done there is ample employment for an almost unlimited number of carts.

Wollongong Harbour Works.—We learn that the contract for the works advertised at the Wollongong harbour has been given to Mr. Wadsworth.

Madame Sohier's Waxwork Exhibition.—Madame Sohier's beautiful exhibition of wax figures was visited on Wednesday afternoon by Sir John Young, Lord John Taylour, Sir Alfred Stephen, and other distinguished persons, who expressed themselves much pleased with the elegant groups of models which form the collection. The figures appear perfectly natural, and it occasionally happens that it is difficult to induce the young folks to believe that they do not actually live. An interesting figure, entitled "the Lucky Digger," has lately been added to the collection. This digger is an intelligent and rather good looking specimen of his class. He is represented as solacing himself with a pipe, and his sun-burnt features wear an expression of complacent satisfaction, arising perhaps from his supposed good fortune. The figure, as in the other cases, is life size.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Registrar.

In the estate of John G. Cohen, a special meeting. One debt was proved. A claim was made to prove in respect of two cheques, amounting to £485 2s. 2d., but it was rejected on the ground that, although they were given prior to insolvency, being of a date subsequent to insolvency, the holder must prove his claim on other and independent grounds.

RULE NISI.

On the petition of Alexander M'Arthur and Co., of Sydney, a rule nisi was granted, returnable on the 1st February, requiring Thomas O'Connell, of Sofala, to show cause why his estate should not be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Levey, Smithers, Birrell, and G. Hill.

Seventeen prisoners were brought before the court, of which number nine were discharged and three were remanded.

Winifred Bragg was summarily convicted of having stolen a vest, valued at 15s. 6d., from the shop of John Wilson, of George-street, tailor, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Elisabeth Whittaker was fined 10s. for throwing stones, and Mary Power and Margaret Smith were sentenced to be imprisoned seven days for riotous conduct in public places.

Jane Dempsey was brought before the court on warrant at the instance of John Garbutt, who complained that she threatened to tear his inside out, and alleged that he was afraid she would inflict either that or some other injury upon him unless restrained. Ordered to enter into a recognisance, with two sureties, to keep the peace, or, failing to do so, to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

The summons paper contained a list of twenty-five cases. Three defendants were fined 10s. each, on the prosecution of the Inspector of Hackney Carriages, conducted by the City Solicitor, for violations of the municipal by-laws. Michael Gallagher and John Kearey were fined 20s. for an assault upon Lewis Cohen. The rest were struck out, some for want of prosecution and others for want of evidence.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. M. Asher, and Mr. T. Spence.

Jane Miles sued Henry Gratian Douglass for wages to the amount of £14. Their Worships ordered the payment of £9 10s. 7d., with costs.

Richard Harding, found guilty of stealing a bottle of perfer, value 1s., from the cargo of the barque Coya, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Thomas Lee, contractor, was charged with the commission of a rape upon Charlotte Rochford, a married woman, on the morning of the 6th instant, in a tent at Spectacle Island, Parramatta River. The hearing of the evidence of complainant was not concluded at a late hour in the afternoon.

There were five cases on the summons sheet, none of importance, and each was dismissed or settled out of court.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At the Railway Auction Depot, at 11 o'clock, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Dairy Produce, Fruit, Vegetables, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Brandy, Oilmen's Stores, Confectionery, Damaged Drapery, Ironmongery, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Leather, Cheese.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—On the premises, Mary Villa, Mary-street, Newtown Road, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Billiard Table, Kitchen Utensils, Sociable and Harness, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, general Drapery, Slops, Caps, Hats, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At the Old House in Park-street, at 11 o'clock, Baskets, Brushes, Brooms, Sundries, &c.; at the Parsonage, Darling Point, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and effects, rare and valuable Books, &c.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Paperhangings, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c.

MESSRS. HART AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Spring-carts, Harness, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Carts, Spring-carts, Buggies, Dogcarts, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Store, at half-past 10 o'clock, Tallow, Hides.

MR. O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, Bones, &c.

ST. LAWRENCE'S PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.—The twenty-second annual meeting of this association was held in the Christ Church schoolroom, on Tuesday evening, the Rev. W. H. Walsh, the president, in the chair. The chairman spoke with regret of the comparatively small attendance. In his opening address he stated that the diminished income of the association, smaller even than that of last year, was no indication of retrogression in the parochial institutions or in the more important parochial work. The schools were flourishing, Bible classes were well attended, the congregation of the church large, and all debts on the school buildings were discharged. At the beginning of 1863 nearly eight hundred pounds was owing for the church debt, bearing interest at nine per cent. By Easter it had been reduced to £600, and by September to between £200 and £300. A special meeting had been held in September for the purpose of renewing the effort to pay off the debt, and he (the chairman) hoped it would have been cleared off by the end of the year. In that, however, he was disappointed; but he was happy to say that on Wednesday, the 12th instant, the debt to the bank was finally paid off, and the cash credit bond cancelled. No debts therefore remained but those for current expenditure, which the offertory would suffice to meet. As to the future, he felt the time was come when the parish ought to bear its part in the general work of the Church, and his desire was to see the Parochial Association extend its operations so as to raise funds for the Church Society, as well as for the Melanesian missions under Bishop Patteson, and he hoped the recommendations of the committee to that effect would be adopted by the meeting. In connexion with the subject of the future, the chairman alluded to the probability of his own removal to another parish; the case of St. Mark's being now under offer to him, and any circumstances concurring to make it seem right, and for the good of the Church, although with many a keen pang to himself, that he should accept that offer. While the matter was uncertain and undecided he was anxious that all things should be put in good train for future operations, so that a successor should be able at once to take up their plans and carry them out. Amongst the parochial events of the past year he must not forget to tell them of the very gratifying meeting which had lately taken place in that room of the pupils of the school, who had with great zeal and charity accepted an invitation sent to them by a few individuals to join in contributing funds for the purchase of a new painted window for the chancel of the parish church. That window was now in its appointed place, and beautiful as it was as a work of art, its great charm to himself would ever be the spirit of filial affection to the Church, the school, the masters, and the parson, which such an offering represented on the part of the officers. The report and treasurer's account was read by Mr. E. M. Stephen, the secretary. The account showed the receipt of £65 during the year, which had been expended on various local objects connected with the schools and the library. The report recommended the extension of the objects of the association to raising funds for the Church Society, and for the Melanesian missions. Mr. Metcalfe, in moving the adoption of the report, strongly urged the carrying into effect its recommendation, and spoke in terms of hearty approbation of the work which the Church Society was endeavouring to carry on, of its success, and of its need of more general and hearty support. He also alluded with much emotion to the announcement made by the president of the possibility of his removal from the parish of which he had been twenty-five years the pastor, which announcement Mr. M. felt sure would fill many hearts with sorrow. He did not dare trust himself to speak of his own feelings on the subject. He thought that Mr. Walsh had no reason to speak disparagingly of his own power of usefulness, and that the parish, church, and the schools, besides numbers of persons in all parts of the country who had benefited by his ministrations, afforded sufficient monuments of what he had done. He hoped, however, that as the matter was not yet decided, they might see their president in his place amongst them at their meeting next year. In reference to what had fallen from Mr. Metcalfe, the chairman stated that no one would feel the pain of separation from his old flock more than he (Mr. W.) himself. He could hardly realise the fact of his being disconnected from them. From none should he feel that disconnection more than from Mr. Metcalfe. Mr. Metcalfe had been, so to speak, the father of the parish at the first formation as a parish. When it was only an infant of the city of Sydney he had been selected in the year 1838, by the revered Bishop Broughton, to act as the churchwarden, and he had held that office ever since. None knew so well as he (Mr. W.) did how much he owed to Mr. Metcalfe. To himself he had been an affectionate and tried friend, to whose kind and sympathy, and warm, and generous kindness, he was indebted more than he could tell them. In deciding as to the future, he hoped that they would be made plain to him by God's providential guidance; and he could truly say that his one object and desire was to throw over every private and personal consideration, and to do that which seemed to be most in accordance with the will and most for the good of the Church and of the parish, both of St. Mark's and of his present parish. In addition to the resolution appointing the committee, the following were unanimously agreed to:—"1. That the meeting has heard with much satisfaction the announcement of the extinction of the debt on the church and parish, and sees cause for encouragement to more zealous efforts for the future." "2. That as the parish is now free from debt, and as the circumstances of the Church in this parish call for the general and united efforts of her members, the association, in addition to the local objects for which it was originally instituted, be made henceforth a channel for co-operation with the Church Society, and also for aiding in the Bishop's missionary work amongst the heathen." The meeting, before the close of the meeting, invited special subscriptions for the alteration and completion of the chancel roof, which at present very unsightly, and towards which (so soon as he for its being done) he was willing both to contribute and to advance a greater part of the funds, to be repaid by small instalments. To this fund all moneys at present in the hands of collectors for the debt would be applied.

ARRIVAL OF THE RANGATIRA AT ADELAIDE, WITH THE ENGLISH MAIL.

[FROM OUR KING GEORGE'S SOUND SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.]

[A portion of the following was issued on a slip from the *Herald* Office, at 5 p.m. yesterday.]

ADELAIDE, Thursday, 2 p.m.

THE Rangatira arrived at Adelaide at 11 a.m. to-day, after a passage of ninety-eight hours. The detention of the mail was caused by the breaking of the pinion-shaft of the Bengal in the Red Sea, fifty miles from Perim. The Bengal was towed to Perim by the steamship Sultan. The P. and O. steamer Benares turned round at Aden, and brought the Australian mails to Galle, arriving there on the 1st January.

The steamer Madras, Captain Grainger, arrived at King George's Sound at 5 a.m. on the 17th instant, having left Galle on the 2nd January. Captain Pascoe, admiralty agent.

PASSENGERS.

FOR SYDNEY.—Major and Mrs. Wingate, Commander Hay, R.A., Captain Spain, R.A., Paymaster Amphlet, R.N., Messrs. R. Tooth, Mort, Buxton, Thompson, Bogue, Captain Mulcaster, and Captain Conibeare.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Miss Henderson, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Stanford and child, Messrs. Lundy, Harris, Woolnough, and Vincent.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Australian September Mails were delivered in London on the 16th and 19th of November.

The Queen remains at Windsor, and is reported to be in excellent health.

Parliament was prorogued on the 13th January.

Sir John Lawrence is appointed Governor-General of India, and leaves England on the 10th December.

Lord Elgin's death is universally regretted.

Dean Trench has been appointed Archbishop of Dublin, and Canon Stanley succeeds him as Dean of Westminster.

Earl Powis has been elected High Steward of Cambridge University in the room of the late Lord Lyndhurst.

The Attorney-General has applied for a new trial *in re* Alexandra, decided against the Government last term; the rule is granted, and judgment will be delivered on the 7th December.

The leading members of the legal profession have held meetings to revise the present system of law-reporting.

The Intercolonial Royal Mail Steam Company have made preliminary negotiations with the Postmaster-General of New Zealand for a monthly mail service between England, Panama, New Zealand, and Sydney for an annual subsidy for five years of £76,000 for the entire route, to be guaranteed by New Zealand alone.

The Great Eastern is advertised for sale, for judgment debt of £5000.

The Confederate rams at Birkenhead are closely watched by English gunboats.

There has been a great storm in the Irish Channel, and her Majesty's steamer Prince Consort nearly foundered.

The Court Martial on Colonel Crawley excites great public interest; the proceedings are likely to occupy several weeks.

Alderman Rose, late Lord Mayor of London, has solicited for himself and Sheriffs the honours of Baronetcy and Knighthood on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' marriage; but Lord Palmerston advised the Queen not to grant the request.

Ireland is said to be on the eve of a revolution, to be supported by armaments from America.

Emigration to the Northern States is increasing rapidly.

Great mortality has occurred at Whitehaven, in Cumberland, from the prevalence of scarlet fever. One thousand persons died in three months.

An influential meeting against transportation to Western Australia was held in London, at which Sir Charles Nicholson presided.

Newmarket meeting, the Cambridgeshire Stakes—Catch'em-alive 1, Merryheart 2. Forty horses started.

Liverpool Great Autumn Cup—Mountain Deer, 1; Golden Pledge, 2. Beating Catch-'em-alive.

On the £2000 match between King and Heenan the latest betting was 6 to 4 on Heenan.

OBITUARY.

William Cubitt, M.P., Lord Chesham, Rev. Dr. M'Caul, Rev. Thomas James, Rev. Canon Maltby, Admiral Plumridge, K.C.G., Mr. Bunning, and Bonamy Dobree.

AMERICA.

New York, 21st November.

The Confederates have again obtained great successes.

General Longstreet has driven General Burnside into Knoxville, and invested the city.

Both armies at Chattanooga have been reinforced. Burnside's communications are cut off.

The armies in Virginia remain in their previous position.

It is believed that General Meade intended giving the Confederates battle on the 20th of November.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues. It has lasted now 120 days, but the fort remains impregnable. General Gilmore has received a number of boats capable of carrying 100 men each, and intends, with this flotilla, to attempt taking Fort Sumter by assault. Four monitors passed up the channel of Charleston harbour, to ascertain the depth of water.

Sharp skirmishing had taken place on the Rapidan. The Federals were defeated.

The Confederates have refused the Federal Government permission to send stores to the Federal prisoners at Richmond, numbering 13,000, and who are suffering great privations from scarcity of provisions and bad accommodation.

The Federal General M'Neill declares each time the telegraph is cut between St. Louis and Fort Smith he will hang a guerilla.

The bounty now offered to Volunteers in New York is 800 dollars per man.

General Butler has arrived in North Carolina after enlisting and organising negro regiments.

The United States Marshal has seized all the cotton in New Orleans.

The negroes there have petitioned for permission to vote.

President Lincoln says that the greatest folly of his life was issuing the Emancipation Proclamation.

The American news for the month may be summarised thus:—General Grant occupies Chattanooga, his base of operations is Nashville, 100 miles to the north-westward; General Burnside is at Knoxville, 100 miles to the eastward; General Meade is at Culpepper, 400 miles to the north-east, in Virginia. The Federals are thus divided into three armies, and unable to communicate directly with each other.

General Longstreet's army crossed the Tennessee River November 14th. General Burnside fell back before him, the rear guard skirmishing. On the 16th Burnside formed line of battle at Campbell's station; a severe action ensued, lasting from noon until dark. The Federals were repulsed, and retreated to Knoxville, which was completely invested by the Confederates on the 19th. The Confederates have resolved to evacuate Virginia, should Meade advance on Richmond.

The republicans have gained the elections in New York State and in Massachusetts, by large majorities.

The Federal Government reluctantly admits that Rosecrans' dismissal arose from his being asleep in bed during the great struggle at Chattanooga.

Gold, 47¼ premium.

CONTINENTAL.

Europe is once more in a state of commotion. The friendship between France and Russia is broken up. The latter is making gigantic preparations for war, arising out of the Polish question. Turkey, alarmed at the threat of war, is also making great military preparations. England studiously holds aloof, refusing to concede belligerent rights to Poland.

The Schleswig-Holstein question has suddenly opened a new phase. The King of Denmark died suddenly on the 15th November, after three days' illness, from erysipelas, and failing an heir, was succeeded by King Christian, the father of the Princess of Wales, while the Duke of Augusteinberg has laid claim to the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, supported by the German Government and population, who appear determined on the partition of the States from Denmark.

Denmark is making active preparations for war. Six ships of the line have been fitted out, and eleven thousand soldiers have been called out. The Holstein officials received orders to take the oath of allegiance to King Christian. The officials at Gluckstadt unanimously refused. Hostilities are imminent. King Christian will thus have to contend with rebellion in Holstein and invasion by German troops.

The Governments of Austria and Prussia do not recognise the claims of Duke Augusteinberg, he being the issue of a Morganatic marriage. It is believed that England and France will interfere to prevent invasion.

FRANCE.

The French Parliament was opened on the 4th November, by the Emperor, with a remarkable speech. He has dispatched to all the European Governments the following condensed letter, urging a Congress in Paris for the solution of European and Foreign complications:—"In presence of events which every day arise I deem it indispensable to express myself without reserve, that the Sovereigns to whom the destinies of nations are confided whenever severe shocks have shaken the basis and displaced the limits of States, and solemn transactions have taken place, should meet to arrange the new elements, and to consecrate by revision accomplished transformations. Such was the object of the treaty of Westphalia in the 17th century, and of the negotiations in Vienna in 1815. On this latter foundation now reposes the political edifice of Europe, and yet it is crumbling away on all sides. If the situation of different countries be attentively considered, it is impossible not to admit that the treaties of Vienna, upon almost all points, are destroyed, modified, misunderstood, or menaced, hence duties without rule or rights, without title or pretensions, and without restraint. I therefore propose to regulate the present, and secure the future, in a Congress. Therefore I am ready, without any preconceived system, to bring to an international tribunal the spirit of moderation and justice. By taking the initiative in such an overture I do not yield to any impulse of vanity, but as a Sovereign to whom ambitious projects are most frequently attributed, I endeavour to prove by this frank and loyal step that my sole object is to arrive, without a shock, at the pacification of Europe. I pray you to accept Paris as the place of meeting, and in case the Princes, allies and friends of France, should think proper to heighten, by their presence, the authority of the deliberations, I shall be proud to offer them my cordial hospitality. Europe would see, perhaps, with some satisfaction the capital from which the signal for war has often been given becoming the seat of conferences destined to lay bases of general pacification.

"NAPOLEON."

The majority of the Powers have sent replies to the above letter. Spain and Italy request from the Emperor an exact definition of the objects proposed to be laid before the Congress before consenting to attend. England and Austria positively declined on the ground that the Congress was not likely to settle disputed questions more effectually than the individual Governments concerned. It is believed the Congress will not take place.

The cash balance in the Bank of France is 20,000,000 francs.

On December 3rd, M. Fould made a financial statement to the effect that the total amount of the deficit was one hundred and seventy-two millions (172,000,000) francs, and he proposed a loan of three hundred millions.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government has announced that the treaty of London is binding as respects Schleswig-Holstein, but Denmark must observe its stipulations on that ground, and not that of succession. The Prussian Government also voted the restriction placed on the Press last June.

AUSTRIA.

The Government is exercising a cruel and merciless severity towards the Poles in Galicia, and has increased the garrisons in Venetia and recalled all soldiers from their furloughs. It is surmised that Austria has been alarmed by the project of Congress, and adopts the above measures to cultivate a friendly relation with Russia.

GREECE.

The new King is very popular.

A Convention respecting the cession of the Ionian Islands has been signed by the protecting Powers.

The fortifications at Corfu are to be dismantled.

TURKEY.

A treaty regarding telegraphic communication between Turkey and Persia has been signed. Special advantages are conferred upon the new telegraphic line to India.

The death of Ab-del-Kader is reported.

The Bedouins, near Mocha, have revolted, pillaging the coffee crops, &c.

ITALY.

A commercial treaty between England and Italy commenced its operation on the first of December.

SPAIN.

Advices from St. Domingo state that the rebels were in full possession of the Island, with the exception of the capital.

MEXICO.

Tusco city, ninety miles west of Mexico, garrisoned by the French and Mexicans, has been captured by guerillas, on October 27th; 300 prisoners were taken.

HOLLAND.

A Company has been formed for the connection of Amsterdam with the North Sea, by a canal.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Polish revolution gains ground. Several victories over the Russians are reported.

The Russians continue their savage barbarities, but since England has informed Russia that she would interfere no further, the revolution cannot sustain itself against the overwhelming force of Russia.

MADAGASCAR.

It is reported that King Radama is still living, although left for dead. He was discovered by his partisans and concealed.

INDIA.

December 26.

Sir W. Denison has reached Calcutta, and taken the oath as Viceroy.

SINGAPORE.

December 22.

The Confederate war steamer Alabama is taking in coals. Steam is kept up ready for starting; she captured and burned the Federal ships Armento, Winged Racer, and Contest in the Java seas. The crews were landed at Batavia.

CHINA.

The news from Japan is more pacific. Prince Satsuma has sent envoys to settle the difference with him, and to pay the indemnity required.

In the city of Foo Chow Foo, after Major Gordon's attack, dissension prevailed in the rebel camp. The services of Captains Sherard Osborne and Sleep have been dispensed with by the Chinese Government.

CALCUTTA.

Freights to London:—45s. for dead weight; jute, 80s.

BOMBAY.

Freights to London:—Cotton, 85s.; seeds, 74s.

Money very scarce.

HONGKONG.

DECEMBER 1.

Opium, Maliva, 660 dollars. Cotton, 33 dollars per picul.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 3.

The Bank of England has raised the minimum rate of discount to 8 per cent. Large foreign drafts are being made on the bank for sovereigns. The Bank of England return for the week ending the 26th of November, show the following changes, as compared with preceding returns:—Increase—Reserve notes, £545,565; Treasury balance, £588,684. Decrease—Bullion, £51,270; current account, £601,031; bills discounted, £477,029.

The uncertainty in the discount market interferes materially with the free circulation of money.

The Board of Trade returns for October indicate an extraordinary increase in the foreign trade, which goes to explain the rise in the value of money. Consols for money, 90¼ to ⅜, ex div.; ditto account, 90⅜, ex div.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—New South Wales 5 per cents., 1866, 101 to 102. Victoria 6 per cents., January and July, 107 to 109; April and October, 110 to 110¼; South Australian 6 per cent., 1878, 112 to 114; New Zealand 6 per cent., 1878, 110 to 112.

The proprietors of the Union Bank have passed a resolution on the 30th of November for an increase in the capital of £500,000.

The P. and O. Steam Company's dividend for the year is 7 per cent.

Gibbs, Bright, and Co., and Baines and Co, have joined as partners in the National Steam Navigation Company, of Liverpool.

WOOL REPORT.

The last wool sales commenced on the 5th November. Total catalogued, 69,000 bales.

The sales commenced with an advance of one penny to three half-pence per lb., chiefly on stapled wool and middles. For Sydney wool prices ruled very irregularly, although markets were steady and animated the sales closed with a considerable decline.

EXPORTS.

The total exports to Australia during the month were £75,000 in excess to Melbourne and Geelong.

The exports for the month increase £36,441.

TOBACCO.—Shipments extensive.

WINES have gone freely.

CANDLES, lower.

BULK BEER increased.

To Adelaide shipments have decreased £4836.

To Tasmania exports have increased £15,883.

To New Zealand shipments increased £6381.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

HIDES and SKINS.—Australian sold readily at advanced prices.

LEATHER.—Australian, in good demand, at 9½d per lb.

BARK.—Mimosa in request, at increased prices.

TALLOW Markets dull; prices lower, PYC, 42s. 6d. Australian lower, stock on hand, 13,000 casks in excess of last year.

OILS.—All descriptions lower; large business in colonial sperm at reduced prices.

METALS.—Good demand for Burra copper at £100, Kapunda £102.

SPIRITS.—Extensive demand for rum at 3d. per gallon advance.

RICE.—Advanced 6d. per cwt.

In SUGAR much speculation exists, and 5s. dearer. There are ready buyers for coffee, which has given way 5s.

CORN.—Wheat and barley have considerably advanced.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.—Yorkshire, True Briton, Ocean Chief, Walleroo, Transatlantic, and Louisa.

DEPARTURES.—FOR MELBOURNE: Duke of Rothsay, Queen of Nations, Kent, Wave of Life, Pride of the Ocean, Blanche Moore, Anglesea, Compeer, Maria, Lucibelle, Yorkshire, Royal Standard (s.s.).

FOR SYDNEY.—Castle Helwood, Sirocco, Rifleman, Orwell, Liberator, Cornwallis.

FOR QUEENSLAND.—Flying Cloud.

FOR NEW ZEALAND.—Wanganui (s.s.), and Nelson (s.s.)

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	...	...	...	...	£3818 17 0
Gin	...	...	...	...	383 16 11
Whisky	...	...	...	...	16 0 0
Rum	...	...	...	...	647 0 0
Perfumed spirits	...	...	...	...	2 5 0
Wine	...	...	...	...	5 0 0
Ale, porter, and beer	(in wood)	...	...	...	17 0 0
	(in bottle)	...	...	...	62 10 0
Tobacco and snuff	...	...	...	...	75 1 0
Cigars	...	...	...	...	251 18 0
Tea	...	...	...	...	21 5 0
Candles	...	...	...	...	94 16 0
Sugar, refined	...	...	...	...	7 5 10
Unrefined	...	...	...	...	15 0 0
Oil	...	...	...	...	97 13 2
Gold	...	...	...	...	84 17 7
Dried fruits	...	...	...	...	0 3 11
Furniture	...	...	...	...	303 13 10
Pilotage	...	...	...	...	3 3 0
Dues	...	...	...	...	15 3 6
Rent	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
				...	85 17 0
Total		...	...	...	£3818 19 11

The branch steamer Rangatira arrived to-day at Adelaide, with the English mail per Madras, and with news to the 3rd of December, 1863. The following is the substance of our Commercial telegram:—Money appears to have been very tight, the Bank of England having advanced the rate of discount from 5 per cent. to 8 per cent. Large foreign drafts have been made on the Bank for sovereigns. According to the weekly return there is a decrease in the bullion held by the Bank of England of £51,270. The uncertainty in the discount market is said to interfere materially with the free circulation of money.

The English funds are much flatter, and, as compared with the prices in October, have declined about 1½ per cent. Consols are quoted at 90⅜ to ¾, ex dividend, for money, and 90½, ex dividend, for the account. New South Wales Government debentures, due in 1866, are quoted at 101 to 102.

The Board of Trade returns for October show a very large increase in the foreign trade.

The shareholders of the Union Bank passed a resolution on the 30th of November, increasing their capital by the sum of £500,000.

A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

The London public wool sales commenced on the 5th of November. The quantity of wool catalogued was 69,000 bales. The sales opened with an advance of 1d. and 1½d. per lb., but closed with a considerable decline. For Sydney wools, prices are said to have ruled very irregularly.

The exports to Sydney and Moreton Bay for the month show an increase of £36,441. Large shipments are reported in tobacco, wines, and bulk beer.

HIDES are firmer, and Australian have been sold readily at improved prices. Australian leather is in good demand at 9½d. per lb.

TALLOW is dull and prices rule lower. PYC, 42s. 6d.; Australian is also lower. Stock on hand, 13,000 casks in excess of last year.

OILS are lower, but a large business has been done in colonial sperm at reduced prices.

METALS.—Copper is in demand. Burra Burra, £100; Kapunda, £102.

In SPIRITS there have been some large transactions in rum, which has advanced 3d. per gallon.

RICE has advanced 6d. per cwt.

In SUGARS there has been considerable speculation, and prices rule 5s. per cwt. higher.

COFFEE has declined 5s.

CORN, WHEAT, and BARLEY are said to have advanced considerably in price.

The several produce auctioneers held their weekly sales of wool and sheepskins to-day at Lyons-buildings. The attendance was not quite so large as we have noticed lately, and the bidding generally was slack. The news that the English mail was signalled had the effect of checking purchases for the present, consequently more than half the quantity of wool offered was withdrawn. The prices obtained for the lots sold ruled about the same as last week. The following is the result of the sales:—

Messrs. Mort and Co. catalogued 534 bales of wool, and sold 145. The principal lots were 32 bales fleece, J. Sloan, 19d.; 18 bales, G L, 19½d.; 16 bales scoured, I. Field, 21½d. Prices ranged thus: Fleece, 17½d. to 19d.; scoured, 19½d to 21½d.; grease, 6½d. to 8d.; locks, 7½d. to 11d. Sheepskins were firm, and full prices were realised. About 3000 were sold at from 4½d. to 8½d. per lb.

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench catalogued 201 bales of wool, of which 141 were placed with buyers at fair market rates. Amongst the brands may be quoted:—RRP, 20 bales fleece, at 17½d.; W, 45 bales ditto, at 15½d.; M & G, 37 bales greasy, at 8½d.; L & S, 10 bales ditto, at 7½d.; HEB, 14 bales ditto, at 8½d. The sheepskins offered all found buyers at from 6d. to 7½d. per lb.

Mr. O. B. Ebsworth offered 91 bales of wool, and sold 39. The only lot of importance was 19 bales fleece, B in square, which brought 18½d. Prices ruled thus—Fleece, 16½d. to 18½d.; grease, 6½d.; lambs, 14½d. 2500 sheepskins were disposed of at from 6d. to 8½d. per lb.; pelts, 2½d. to 3d. per lb.

At Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s sale 20 bales of wool were sold. 14 bales greasy, marked Fair View, 7½d.; 4 bales, 8d.; mixed, 5½d.; sheepskins, 6½d. per lb.

Messrs. Durham and Irwin catalogued 202 bales, and sold 70. The principal lots were 23 bales greasy, J8, 9½d; 10 bales fleece, TW, 17d.; and 9 bales mixed, GEM, 7½d. Prices ranged as follows: fleece, 15½d. to 18½d.; grease, 7d. to 9½d.; mixed, 7d. to 7½d. About 2500 sheepskins were sold at from 7d. to 7½d. per lb.; pelts, 3d. to 3½d. per lb.

An extensive sale of sugars, teas, &c., was held this day, by Mr. W. Dean. There was a good attendance of merchants and the trade, and large parcels of goods changed hands. Sugars were placed in large quantities at full market rates. In teas, a slight reduction had to be submitted to, and large parcels were disposed of at a shade under former quotations.

SPECIMENS OF COLONIAL FLAX.—At the meeting of the committee of the H. R. Agricultural and Horticultural Association held on Monday, Mr. Cudell delivered to the committee a hank of flax grown by Mr. Donald Munro, of Mount Keira. A few gentlemen who examined it pronounced it a very fair sample. Mr. Cudell said he had been requested by Mr. Munro to state that a crop of the same would return about £30 per acre.—Yesterday's *Maitland Mercury*.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1478536

IMMIGRANTS PER OCEAN EMPRESS.—Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned persons, for whom passages have been provided to this colony, in pursuance of deposits made in this office, under the Assisted Immigration Regulations, have arrived in the ship Ocean Empress, and that they will be prepared to join their friends—the single females from the Depot, Hyde Park, and the married people and single men, from on board the vessel as soon as released from quarantine, of which due notice will be given.

Name of Immigrant.	Name of Depositor.
Anderson, Joseph	James Hollingsworth
Sarah	Ditto
William	Ditto
John	Ditto
Joseph	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Rebecca	Ditto
Jane	Ditto
Armstrong, Catherine	John H. Keys
Jane	Ditto
Ball, William	Thomas Ball
Ellen	Ditto
Henry	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Ellen	Ditto
Ball, George	Thomas Ball
Robert	Ditto
Barber, Chaney	Jonathan Barber
John	Ditto
Booth, Susanna	John Hill
Bourke, Patrick	William Brohan
Bracen, Joseph	Thomas Brown
Thomas	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Brennan, John	James Appleby
Burke, Patrick	Ann Burke
Patrick	Peter Burke
Burgin, Patrick	Timothy Daly
Margaret	Ditto
Callaghan, Ann	Mary Maloney
Canning, Mary	Matthew Miller
Carew, Alice	Bridget Noonan
Carey, Thomas	Denis M'Grath
Carpenter, James	John M'Govern
Cashin, Margaret	James Cashin
Chittick, George	Henry Chittick
Choales, Martha	Denis M'Grath
Clancy, Denis	James Clancy
Clarke, John	Robert Clarke
Eleanor	Ditto
John	Ditto
Clayton, John	James Drister
Charlotte	Ditto
Cleary, Ann	James Egan
Collins, Margaret	Thomas Collins
Honora	Ditto
John	Ditto
Connaghan, Catherine	Bridget Connaghan
Ann	Ditto
Cook, Henry	James Cook
William	Adam Boyd
Coxall, James	John Coxall
Cretty, James	Thomas Gibbons
Crowe, Catherine	Michael Crowe
Daly, James	Timothy Daly
Mary	Ditto
Davies, William	Watkin Williams
Mary	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
David	Ditto
John	Ditto
Deeden, John	William Cropley
Devlin, Mary	Andrew Devlin
Dickson, Isabella	Joseph Dickson
Eliza	Ditto
William	Ditto
Doherty, Jeremiah	
Mary	
Donohoe, James	Michael Donohoe
Doocey, John	Timothy Kennedy
Dorgan, Mary	Bridget Noonan
Ann	Ditto
Alice	Ditto
Douglass, Robert	Mary Douglass
Downes, Miles	Frances Marlborough
Elizabeth	Ditto
James	Ditto
John	Ditto
Dowling, Edward	Mary Russell
Dowman, John W.	Joseph H. Wright
Doyle, Michael	John Myers
Thomas	Thomas Doyle
Dudgeon, Simon	Hugh Dudgeon
Simon	Adam Boyd
Margaret	Hugh Dudgeon
Ann	Adam Boyd
Duffy, Owen	Francis M'Mahon
Felix	Ditto
Susanna	Bydella Hynes
Dwyer, Mary	Bridget Dwyer
Johanna	John Myers
Egan, Peter	John Howe
Elliott, Mary	Robert Lattimer
Emery, James	James Emery
English, Richard	Patrick Sullivan
Falkner, John	David Falkner
Farrell, James	Robert Farrell
Mary	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Ellen	Ditto
Farrelly, Michael	Thomas Farrelly
Firkin, Joseph	Edwin Tyler
Fitzpatrick, James	Margaret Flanigan
Flanagan, John	Thomas Flanagan
Fleming, Ann	Edward F. Flanagan
Timothy	Martin Fleming
Flinn, Ellen	Martin Flinn
Frawley, Mary	John Myers
Galvin, John	James Galvin
John	Ditto
Bridget	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Gannon, Patrick	James Mulvehill
Sarah	John Strebbeth
Gibson, George	Charles Gibson
Alexander	Ditto
Gibson, Robert	Charles Gibson
Charles	Ditto
Catherine	Ditto
Maria	Ditto
Catherine	Ditto
Annie J.	Ditto
Eliza	Ditto
Guilfoyle, John	Michael Guilfoyle
Daniel	Ditto
Glynn, Ann	John Connelly
Goggin, Margaret	Frederick Bellingham
Golden, Catherine	William Clarke
Graham, Eliza	William Croker
William	Ditto
Green, Samuel	George Graham
Gremier, George	Frederick Gremier
Henrietta	Ditto
Haley, Bridget	Bernard Haley
Hardingham, Mary	Robert Cather
Halloran, John	James Sullivan
Hanlon, Fanny	Alexander Hanlon
Hanraghty, Mary	Mary Gavin
Hartley, Elizabeth	John Hartley
Sarah	Ditto
Abraham	Ditto
Isaac	Ditto
Hartigan, Mary	Michael Donohoe
Denis	John Hartigan
Haswell, Emily I.	Richard Ellis
Archibald	Ditto
Robert S.	Ditto
Hayes, Emanuel	
Mary	
John	Michael Hayes
Healey, John	Denis M'Grath
Higgins, John	Hugh Higgins
Hitchings, Hannah	William Hitchings
John	Ditto
Hogan, John	James Hogan
Ann	Ditto
Patrick	Ditto
Ann	Ditto
Howe, Mary	John Howe
James	Ditto
Howard, John	Thomas Howard
Hunt, Thomas	Edward Hunt
Bridget	Ditto
Jeffrey, Sarah	James Jeffrey
John, William	
Johnstone, Annie	Adam Boyd
Mary	Ditto
Jones, Patrick	John Kilfoyle
Irwin, Nicholas	Edward Dwyer
Keary, Mary	Adam Boyd
Kelly, Mary	Honora Madigan
Kenny, Patrick	Ann Hibbons
Keogh, Ellen	James Drennan
Keon, Michael	Peter Keon
Kinealy, Mary	Theophilus Cooper
John	Patrick O'Connor
King, Ellen	James Johnstone
Eliza	Ditto
Lackey, John	Hugh Freeman
Leman, Henry	Adam Boyd
Jane	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Lamb, George	John Lamb
Jane	Ditto
George	Ditto
William	Ditto
Mary A.	Ditto
John	Ditto
Robert	Ditto
Leman, Margaret	Adam Boyd
Bess	Ditto
Lamplaugh, John	Henry H. J. Pritchard
Jeremiah	Ditto
Law, Edward	Lawrence Coney
Elizabeth	Ditto
Daniel	Ditto
Hugh (infant)	Ditto
Lenane, Thomas	Denis Lenane
Livingstone, Elizabeth	Mervin Livingstone
Jane	Ditto
James	Ditto
Lynch, Mary Ann	Margaret M'Cabe
M'Brien, Charlotte	Ellen Gourley
Mary Anne	Ditto
M'Carthy, Jeremiah	Kate M'Carthy
M'Cormick, Martin	John M'Cormick
M'Donough, Catherine	Mary Gleeson
Mary	Ditto
M'Evady, Mary	Matthew Miller
Patrick	Ditto
Peter	Ditto
M'Kee, James	Adam Boyd
Elizabeth	Ditto
M'Lachland or M'Farland } Robert	Matthew Miller
M'Loughlin, Michael	Maria Leatham
M'Loughlin, James	Timothy Kennedy
M'Mahon, Mary	Denis Linane
Made, John	Thomas Howard
Madigan, Bridget	Ann Madigan
M'Guire, Rose	Patrick Freehill
Mara, John	Ellen Mara
Bridget	Ditto
Marley, Ellen	Kate Marley
Mara, John	Timothy Daly
Mooney, Ann	Richard Mooney
Moran, Patrick	Michael Moran
Morrow, Luke	Patrick Freehill
Moylan, Michael	Michael Slattery
Mulvehill, John	Daniel Sullivan
Catherine	Ditto
Mary (infant)	Ditto
Catherine	Ditto
Mullen, Michael	Laurence Sherlock
Mulholland, Adam	Frederick Mulholland
Muncaster, John	Richard Bell
Murphy, Margaret	James Murphy
Eliza	Ditto
Jeremiah	Ditto
Ellen	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
James	Ditto
Patrick	Ditto
Myers, Honora	John Myers
Neville, Matthew	Frederick Hamburger
Nolan, Ann	Joseph Nolan
John	Ditto
Nowland, Robert	John Branagan
O'Neil, Martin	William O'Neil
Peverley, William	William Peverley
Frances	Ditto
Isabella (infant)	Ditto
Pollock, Robert John	Hugh Kelso
Quain, John	Patrick Stack
Quigley, Patrick	John Quigley
Quinn, Andrew	Matthew Miller
Reidy, Patrick	Timothy Dwyer
Maria	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Anastasia	Ditto
John	Ditto
Mary (infant)	Ditto
Rosche, Margaret	Maurice Moore
David	Ditto
William	Ditto
Russell, Mary	George Digby
Johanna	Mary Russell
Ryan, Johanna	John Myers
John	Michael Ryan
Michael	Martin Flynn
Michael	Thomas Ryan
Sainty, John	Elizabeth Sainty
Sarginson, James	John Mudd
Scholes, Joseph	William Cropley
Scully, Roger	Martin Reidy
Johanna	Ditto
Shanahan, Bridget	Peter Burke
Shearsby, Charles	William Shearsby
Eliza	Ditto
Sheridan, Sarah	Patrick Sheridan
Shortal, Thomas	Michael Shortal
Swipson, Arabella	Myles H. Lyons
Smith, Rebecca	John Armstrong
Catherine	Ditto
Ellen	Ditto
Isabella	Ditto
Rebecca	Ditto
Eliza	Ditto
Elizabeth	Hugh Freeman
Charles	William Bruce
Strong, Patrick	Adam Boyd
James	Ditto
William	Ditto
John	Ditto
James	Ditto
Mary	Ditto
Alexander	Ditto
James	Ditto
Henry	Ditto
Margaret	Ditto
Henry	Ditto
Thomas	Ditto
Catherine	Ditto
Catherine	Ditto
Mary J.	Ditto
Thompson, Thomas	Agnes Currens
Tiernan, Hugh	Bernard Cunningham
Tobin, John	James Fleming
Catherine	Ellen Ward
Tocher, James	Bridget Toole
Thomas	John Tocher
Torpy, Michael	Mary Neale
Townley, James	Jane Henderson
Bridget	Ditto
Mary Ann	Ditto
Twig, Esther	Mary Byrnes
Tuberty, John	Thomas M'Inerney
Tuft, Thomas	Samuel Jordan
Walker, Margaret	Adam Boyd
Catherine	Ditto
Eliza Ann	Ditto
James	Ditto
William	Ditto
James	Ditto
James	Ditto
Mary Ann	Ditto
Robert E.	Ditto
Catherine	Ditto
Margaret J.	Ditto
William J.	Ditto
Walsh, Patrick	Timothy Daly
Thomas	Margaret Green
William	Timothy Daly
Mary	Michael M'Hugh
Ward, Thomas	Mary Ward
Wilson, Margaret	Francis Marlborough.

GEORGE F. WISE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office,
Sydney, 21st January, 1864.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT (LIFE ASSURANCE) SOCIETY.
Money to lend on mortgage of city or suburban real property, on terms which borrowers will find peculiarly desirable.
For particulars apply at the principal office.
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Liability limited.
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Alexander Brown, Esq. | E. Vickery, Esq.
J. Broomfield, Esq. | J. B. Holdsworth, Esq.
A. Macafee, Esq. | R. T. Moodie, Esq.
Consulting Engineer
James W. Dunlop.
Secretary
R. Ronald.
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15, Jamison-street. Sec. pro. tem.

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M. METCALFE, Manager.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LIFE DEPARTMENT.—POLICIES issued by this company are now entitled to all the benefits conferred by the "Life Assurance Encouragement Act," of 1862.
Particular attention is requested to the bonus and half-premium scale peculiar to this company. Under the new Act assurers are protected against the operation of the insolvency laws, and married women can effect policies in their own names. Endowments for children, and every other form of assurance can be effected without delay or expense, at the chief office in Wynyard-square, or any of the company's agencies.
A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This company continues to grant POLICIES of Insurance against fire on woolsheds and on wool therein, for long or short periods, at the current rates of premium.
A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.
Wynyard-square.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
[OF EDINBURGH.]
(Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.)
Capital, £1,000,000.
Accumulated Funds, £450,000.
Head Offices, London and Edinburgh.
Sydney Office, 326, George-street.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN SYDNEY.
RICHARD JONES, Esq., Chairman.
JOHN DE V. LAMB, Esq. | F. H. DANGAR, Esq.
Medical Adviser, Dr. J. C. COX.
Solicitors, Messrs. DUNSMURE and STAFFORD.
Prospectuses, table of rates, &c., can be obtained at the Office, 326, George-street.
WILLIAM RAE, agent.
Sydney, 16th October, 1863.

NOTICE.—The Local Directors of the EUROPEAN LIFE ASSURANCE AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY having obtained a special Act of the Legislature to enable the said Society to sue and be sued in this colony in its own name, Policy Holders are now entitled to the benefits conferred by the Life Assurance Encouragement Act of 1862.
Assurers are protected, under certain limitations, against the operation of the Insolvency laws, and married women and minors can hold policies in their own right.
FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Secretary.
32, Hunter-street.

BATAVIA and NETHERLANDS INDIA FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Head Offices: Batavia.
Agencies in India, China, Manila, Singapore, Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle.
Marine risks taken at the lowest current rates on behalf of the above Companies, by FROST, KOHLER, and CO., agents.
Marine Surveyor in Sydney, Captain W. F. Norie.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform the mercantile community and masters of vessels, that they are appointed Agents at this port for the Dutch and Hamburgh underwriters, and request that, in cases of damage of vessels or goods insured in Holland or Hamburgh, immediate application may be made to them, whereby the settlement of eventual claims will be materially facilitated.
FROST, KOHLER, and CO.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.
Head Office, corner of George and King streets.
Capital, £200,000, with power to increase to £500,000.
Directors
J. L. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Chairman
F. H. DANGAR, Esq. | A. THOMSON, Esq.
W. HARBOTTLE, Esq. | G. THORNTON, Esq.
Auditors
JOHN ALGER, Esq. | O. B. EBSWORTH, Esq.
Manager
J. THOS. FORD, Esq.
Accountant
W. WOOLLEY, Esq.
Solicitors
Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS.
Special Notice.—This bank will be OPEN for the transaction of usual banking business on and after MONDAY, the 1st proximo.
Rates of Discount will be as under, viz—
7 per cent. for bills having a currency of 3 months
8 ditto ditto ditto 4 ditto
9 ditto ditto ditto beyond that period.
Bills will be discounted daily at noon.
Fixed Deposits.—The following rates will be allowed, viz,
On deposits for 15 days—interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum
Ditto 3 months, ditto 4 ditto
Ditto 6 months, ditto 5 ditto
For longer periods, and on sums of £5000 and upwards, interest according to special arrangement.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.
Sydney, 15th January, 1864.

HAYMAN, BROTHERS, having bought the business from Mr. S. J. Santos, tobacconist, No. 380, George-street, they hope, by steady attention to their customers, to have a share of the public patronage, and inform the public that they will always keep on hand a good supply of tobacco and cigars of the best description.
Postage stamps always on sale.
Please note the address—HAYMAN, BROTHERS, tobacconist, No. 380, George-street, two doors from the Post Office.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Will of JAMES DEAN, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, merchant, deceased.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the New South Wales GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the last will and testament of the above named James Dean, deceased, may be granted to MARGERY DEAN, of Sydney aforesaid, the executrix therein named.
Dated this nineteenth day of January, A.D. 1864.
SPAIN and ROXBURGH, proctors for the said executrix, Exchange, Sydney.

NOTICE.—FREDERIC LASSETTER has THIS DAY REMOVED the business of Iredale and Co., to his new premises, 421, George-street, where it will in future be conducted in his own name.
FREDERIC LASSETTER.
7th December.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to intimate to their Friends and the Public that their Mr. G. MASON takes his departure for London per s.s. Lady Jocelyn, and during his absence the business will be conducted by Mr. HENRY ALLEN, with full power of attorney. Any business commissions or indents entrusted to our Mr. G. Mason's care will be faithfully attended to.
MASON, BROTHERS, importers, 15, Bridge-street, Sydney. January 16, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between EDWARD APPS SMITH, THOMAS PEATE, and ALFRED HARCOURT, as grocers and wine merchants, under the style of "Smith, Peate, and Co.," is this day dissolved by effluxion of time.
The business will in future be carried on by THOMAS PEATE and ALFRED HARCOURT, under the style and firm of "Peate and Harcourt," who will pay and receive all accounts of the late firm.
258 and 260, George-street.
Sydney, December 31, 1863.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL SEED WAREHOUSE, 260, Pitt-street.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE ANDERSON has THIS DAY been admitted as PARTNER into our firm, under whose management our business in Sydney will continue to be conducted as hitherto.
LAW, SOMNER, and CO.
January 1st, 1864.

NORTON PARK ESTATE is now open for grazing purposes. Grass and water in abundance. As the number is limited, early application is necessary. All care and attention, but no responsibility. Fencing is in first-rate order. Apply to DAVIS, BROTHERS, Petersham.

NOTICE.—If Mr. W. KING TATE does not release his BOX, supposed to contain books, within FOURTEEN DAYS from this date, they will be sold by auction, for board and lodging. DAVID MOSES, Barley Mow, Castlereagh-street.

NOTICE.—All HORSES or COWS at present in the OUTER DOMAIN without permission will be IMPOUNDED, unless removed at once.
P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Lessees.

NATIONAL C. C.—Mr. C. ARTHUR will be acting Secretary during the absence of the Team at Bathurst; and Mr. A. PARK will conduct the practice in the Domain.
D. E. MACDONALD, hon. secretary.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Commissariat Department in New Zealand is prepared to give liberal prices for sound HORSES, delivered in AUCKLAND, both of the heavy draught breed, and of a lighter description, suitable for riding or pack animals. The purchases to be made at Auckland, the owners shipping at their own risk, and the Commissariat in no wise bound to purchase.
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 8th January, 1864.

COMMISSARIAT CONTRACTS.—Sealed Tenders, in duplicate, will be received at the Commissariat Office, Lower George-street, until noon, on THURSDAY, the 11th proximo, for supplies for Army and Navy services, and Army Hospitals, at Sydney, from the 1st April, 1864, to 31st March, 1865, inclusive.
Printed forms of tender, containing details and conditions of contract, and any further particulars, can be obtained at this office, between the hours of 10 and 3.
Tenders to be marked on the envelope, "Tenders for Army and Navy Supplies."
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 19th January, 1864.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—TENDERS are required for the supply of One Hundred Thousand (100,000) BRICKS, to be delivered at "The Warren," Cook's River, within the next four months.
For particulars, apply to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, architect, 165, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant.

TENDERS are required for Two Houses, in George-street South. Plans and specifications may be seen at Mr. HILLY'S, 138, Pitt-street.

BILLIARD BAGATELLE for SALE. Apply at THOMPSON'S, corner of Market and Kent streets.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—ANNUAL CONTRACT FOR COALS.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until noon of FRIDAY, the 22nd day of January instant, for the supply of 1000 tons per month of the best screened steam coal, for the company's steamers, for twelve months from 1st February next, deliverable at Newcastle, Morpeth, Wollongong, Bellambi, Brisbane, and Rockhampton, for each of which places separate tenders are required.
The company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve to themselves the option of accepting tenders for the supply required at one or more of the places named, as the Board of Directors may see fit.
The tenders to state the price per ton of 2240 lbs. Persons tendering will please furnish the names of two responsible parties willing to become security for the due performance of the contract.
Any information required can be obtained on application at this office.
To be marked outside the envelope "Tender for coals."
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. Co.'s Offices, Sydney, 12th January.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—CONVEYANCE OF COALS.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until noon of FRIDAY, the 22nd day of January instant, for the CONVEYANCE OF COALS from Newcastle, Hexham, or the southern mines, to Sydney, for twelve months, from 1st February next.
Particulars may be obtained on application at this office.
The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.
To be marked outside the envelope "Tender for conveyance of coals."
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sydney, 12th January.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the sum of £50,000 on debentures of £100 each, to be issued by the above Company, for five years, and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; interest payable half-yearly.
Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned marked "Tender for Debentures," by noon of THURSDAY, the 11th February proximo.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager, A. S. N. Co.
Sydney, 20th January.

TENDERS are required for FINISHING (all excepting the mason's work) the new Congregational School rooms, at Woollahra. Plans and specification may be seen on reference to Mr. NOTT, at the Woolloomooloo Steam Saw Mills.

FOR SALE, Hobart Town Raspberry Vinegar, in bottle. MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS and NEW EDITIONS ex Harkaway.
All the Year Round, vol. 9, February to August, 1863, 6s 6d, by post 8s
Bowdler's Family Shakespeare, in 1 vol. thick octavo, cloth, gilt edges, 18s, by post £1
Chambers' Pictorial History of the Russian War, with maps, plans, and engravings, in 1 vol., 17s, by post 19s
The Doctor, &c., by the late Robert Southey, new edition, complete in 1 vol., 16s, by post 18s
London Labour and the London Poor, by Henry Mayhew, numerous illustrations, 4 vols., £2, by post £2 6s
The Chorale Book for England, a complete Hymn Book for Public and Private Worship, by W. S. Bennett, and Otto Goldschmidt, 13s, by post 14s 6d
Noad's Manual of Electricity, including Galvanism, Magnetism, Magneto-Electricity, and the Electric Telegraph, 4th edition, with numerous woodcuts, 1 vol. 30s, by post 32s 6d
The Use of the Blowpipe in the Examination of Minerals, Ores, Furnace Products, &c., by Professor Plattner and Dr. S. Muspratt, 3rd edition, 13s 6d, by post 14s 6d
Lady Audley's Secret, by M. E. Braddon, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
Barren Honour, a Tale, by the author of "Guy Livingstone," 7s 6d, by post 8s 3d
The Illustrated Horse Doctor, by Edward Mayhew, 3rd edition, 22s 6d, by post 24s
The Horse in the Stable and in the Field, his Varieties, Management, &c., by Stonehenge, 4th edition, numerous woodcuts, £1 2s 6d, by post £1 4s 6d
Once a Week, an illustrated Miscellany of Literature, Science, and Information, vols. 1 to 8, numerous woodcuts, £3 12s
Good Words, for 1860, 1861, 1862, edited by Norman Macleod, D.D., numerous illustrations, 3 vols., 27s, by post £1 11s 6d
The Christian's Daily Companion, Meditations, and Short Practical Comments on the Holy Scriptures, steel engravings, 28s
The People's Blue Book. Taxation as it is and as it ought to be, with a practical scheme of taxation, 7s, by post 8s
The Annual Register, or a view of the History and Politics of the year 1862, 24s, by post 26s 6d
Dick's Manual of Veterinary Science, 6s 6d, by post 7s
Works of Charles Lamb, in 1 vol., 15s, by post 18s
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, 12mo., cloth, gilt edges, 10s 6d, by post 11s 6d
A Life-long Story, or am I my Sister's Keeper, 7s, by post 7s 8d
St. Winifreds, or the World of School, 8s 6d, by post 9s 6d
Tales and Stories from History, by Agnes Strickland, plates, 7s, by post 7s 8d
The Listener, by Caroline Fry, cloth, gilt edges, 9s 6d, by post 11s
Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Portfolio, in 1 vol., plates, 4s 6d, by post 5s 2d
Home Memories, or Echoes of a Mother's Voice, by Mrs. C. Brock, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Henrietta Wish, or Domineering, a tale, 6s 6d, by post 7s 1d
Mutiny of the Bounty—the eventful history and piratical seizure, its cause and consequences, plates, cloth, gilt edges, 4s 6d, by post 5s
The Book of Drawing-room Plays and Evening Amusements, acting charades, &c., &c., by Henry Dalton, cloth, gilt edges, 7s 6d, by post 8s 6d
Home Plays—burlesque dramas—a cracker bon-bon, by Robert B. Brough, 1s 6d, by post 1s 9d
The Child's Own Book—old nursery tales, &c., about 300 engravings, cloth, gilt edges, 7s, by post 8s
Child's Girls' Own Book—games and amusements, plates, cloth, gilt edges, 6s, by post 7s
Comic Dramas, for male characters only, 1s 6d, by post 1s 9d
Box and Cox—Lacy's acting edition, 9d, by post 1s
The Child's Famous Picture Book, 5s, by post 6s
Letters to Brother John on Life, Health, and Disease, by Edward Johnson, M.D., 2s, by post 2s 6d
Dante Translated into English Verse, by L. C. Wright, with 34 engravings on steel, after Flaxman, 7s, by post 8s
Thucydides, a literal translation by the Rev. Henry Dale, 2 vols., 9s, by post 10s
Dictionary of Latin Quotations, by H. T. Riley, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
Arnold's Thucydides, Book 1, 6s, by post 6s 4d
Humboldt's Cosmos, translated by E. C. Otte, 5 vols., £1 2s 6d, by post £1 6s
My Escapes from Siberia, by Rufin Piotrowski, port and map, 6s 6d, by post 7s 6d
The Weather Book—a Manual of Practical Meteorology, by Rear-Admiral Fitzroy, F.R.S., 20s, by post 21s 6d
Mulder's Chemistry of Wine, 8s, by post 8s 8d
Kerr's Practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Sugar Cane and the Manufacture of Sugar, 6s 6d, by post 7s
The Rose Amateur's Guide, by Thomas Rivers, 8th edition, 1863, 5s, by post 5s 6d
Neill's Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, 4s 6d, by post 5s 9d
Rivers' Miniature Fruit Garden, or the Culture of Pyramidal and Bush Fruit Trees, 3s 6d, by post 3s 9d
Jackson's Book-keeping, by Trotter, 4s 6d, by post 5s 3d
Keene's Hand-book of Practical Gauging, 4s, by post 4s 4d
Nuttall's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary, 1863, 9s 6d, by post 11s
Jaundice, its Pathology and Treatment, by George Harley, M.D., 9s 6d, by post 10s 2d
Wood on Rupture, Inguinal, Crural, and Umbilical, plates, 16s, by post 17s 3d
A Handbook of Uterine Therapeutics, by E. J. Tilt, M.D., 1863, 9s, by post 9s 9d
Clinical Memoirs on Diseases of Women, plates, by A. H. M'Clintock, M.D., 18s 6d, by post 20s
Adventures of a Beauty, by Catherine Crowe, 2s 6d, by post 3s
W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE, with references, numerous critical and explanatory notes and concordance, family register and Psalms of David in metre, with notes by the Rev. John Brown, illustrated with more than 900 highly-finished engravings, elegantly bound in morocco.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

MADDOCK'S SELECT LIBRARY, 383, George-street.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO LIBRARY, commencing at any date.
SINGLE AND FAMILY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	3 Months.	6 Months.	12 Months.
One work at a time	0 15 6	1 5 0	2 2 0
Two works at a time	1 2 6	1 17 6	3 3 0
Three works at a time	1 10 0	2 10 0	4 4 0
Six works at a time	2 5 0	3 15 0	6 6 0

N.B.—All the principal Magazines and Reviews received monthly per Overland Mail.

MADDOCK'S SELECT LIBRARY, open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

MADDOCK'S SELECT LIBRARY.—Large supplies of the principal NEW WORKS, published during the present season, will be received by the next and following mails.

MADDOCK'S SELECT LIBRARY, 383, George-street, Sydney.
Mr. M. is in receipt, by every mail steamer, of the newest WORKS in History, Biography, Travel, Philosophy, and the higher class of fiction, and uses every effort to keep subscribers supplied with the best literature of the day. From one to twenty copies of each of the most readable works are at once put in circulation on arrival, and fresh copies are added according to the demand.

VALENTINES.—No old stock on hand. Well assorted parcel from 5s., free by post.

VALENTINES.—The best selection in town, at COOKE'S, cheap stationery depot, 570, George-st.

VALENTINES.—Just landed, new and fresh parcels, free by post, from 5s. to £5. W. H. COOKE, stationer, &c., 570, George-street.

MATRIMONY.—NOTICE.—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you of my selection of Fancy VALENTINES—in a word, the most elegant and superb Valentines ever imported in the colony on SALE, at LECKY'S wholesale and retail Fancy Bazaar. G. LECKY, importer of Gold, Jewellery, Wedding Rings, Keepers, Gold and Silver Watches, Earrings, Lockets, Brooches, &c., &c. Clock Strings, Violin Strings, Ivory Goods, Solid and Carved Watch Boxes, Dressing Combs, Salad Spoons and Forks, Crucifixes, Glove Stretchers, &c. Storekeepers supplied cheap with every description of Comic and Fancy Valentines.
N B.—Spectacles to suit all sights at LECKY'S new spectacle shop, 530, George-street, opposite Druitt-street, Sydney.

DR. LA'MERT ON SELF-PRESERVATION.—Just published, price one shilling, post free for fourteen stamps, sold in Sydney, at Mr. ROBERTS', 284, Pitt-street.
Self-Preservation—a Popular Essay on the Cure of Nervous and Physical Debility resulting from injurious habits or excesses. By Dr. La'Mert, 37, Bedford-square, London, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, &c.
Patients residing in Australia can be treated successfully by correspondence, on minutely describing their cases; and remedies prepared expressly for each particular case will be forwarded to any address, with safety and secrecy, to all parts of the world. 37, Bedford-square, London.

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Parramatta. Senior boarders 12, Juniors 10 guineas per quarter.

CALDER HOUSE.—Studies RESUMED on MONDAY, 25th instant. J. F. CASTLE.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Cook's River.—The Rev. W. SCOTT has a few vacancies. The school will re-open on THURSDAY, January 28th.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION, NEWTOWN.—The Principal is prepared to afford full information to Parents who are desirous of placing their children where they may receive the advantage of a high order of education, together with all the comforts of a home. A private conveyance for day pupils from Sydney.
Boarders' terms, in advance .... £12 10s. per quarter.
Day pupils' ditto, ditto .... 4 0s. ditto.
Address P. C. J., Newtown, Sydney.

EDUCATIONAL.—The DUTIES of Mrs. TAIT'S School are resumed. For report of the eminently successful result of the education imparted, see HERALD, December 22.

MRS. PENNINGTON will be happy to receive her Young Friends on WEDNESDAY, 27th January.

MR. KEAN'S Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Cleveland House, Cleveland Paddocks School duties were resumed on MONDAY, January 18th. A few vacancies for boarders and day pupils.

NEWTOWN.—The duties of Mrs. ROBERTS' School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, January 25th.

PRIMARY and COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Glebe Point.—The Vacation will terminate on the 22nd instant. Vacancies for boarders and day pupils. For terms and other particulars apply to the Rev. J. PENDRILL, Glebe Point.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Mathematical Master has VACANCIES for Boarders.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The next quarter will commence on WEDNESDAY, January 27th, and conclude FRIDAY, April 15.
W. J. STEVENS, Head Master.

THE MISSES HOOPER will receive their pupils on MONDAY, 25th instant. 26, Upper Fort-street.

THE WOOLLAHRA GRAMMAR SCHOOL will meet on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant. J. A. EDWARDS, Principal.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Cards of Membership for the year, half-year, and quarter, are now ready for issue. Subscription, 20s. per annum, which includes admission to Reading Room, Lectures, Classes, and use of Circulating Library.
JOHN T. HOBBS, secretary.
The Library is now open for the issue of books, and contains all the latest works of the best authors.

FRENCH BOOTS in ladies and gents', just opened, in various kinds. B. COCKS, George-street.

A PRIZE MEDAL has been awarded to H. ZIONS, Tailor, 413, George-street, two doors north of Lassetter's establishment, for perfection of workmanship and display of skill in the style of the garments sent by him to the Great Exhibition, 1862. Six foreign languages spoken here. Note the address.

PATENT FLOOR-CLOTHS (26 feet wide).
PATENT FLOOR-CLOTHS (6-8, 3-4 and 4-4 wide).
DAVID JONES and COMPANY have the pleasure of announcing that their new patterns in
PATENT FLOOR-CLOTHS
are now landed
Ex DAMASCUS
CELAENO, and
MARY SCOTT.
These superior cloths (which are warranted well-seasoned) have for some months been very scarce. D. J. and Co. can confidently recommend these shipments. The patterns are novel and the colourings well brought out.
345 and 347, George-street, and 1, Barrack-street.

FINAL CLEARING SALE OF STOCK.—FINAL CLEARING SALE AT GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S, 390, George-street, NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE. Commencing on MONDAY, 11th January, 1864.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., in calling the attention of the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Sydney and suburbs to the FINAL CLEARING SALE which they intend to hold on MONDAY, have to return their sincere thanks to their numerous customers and friends for the very liberal share of their support and patronage which has been given them during the reduction sale. They would now intimate that it is their intention, during this FINAL CLEARING SALE, to CLEAR OUT THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK purchased from the late firm at such prices that they will sell at, utterly regardless altogether as to what the goods may have cost, or as to what in future they might bring. Their intention, as stated above, is to clear THE WHOLE STOCK, and with this end in view they have again gone through THE DEPARTMENTS, and made such further reductions as to leave no doubt about their being saleable at such prices.
It would be impossible to quote prices as an inducement to visit the sale; the goods must be seen to form a proper estimate of value, and for that purpose THE GOODS FOR SALE EACH DAY will be laid out for inspection in the lower and upper warehouses, so that the sale will partake more of the character of a bazaar, where a customer can walk round and select what they may require without loss of time.
THE SALE will be continued on MONDAY, January 11th, at 10 o'clock.
SILKS.
Great Bargains of Silks THIS MORNING, at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S.
CARPETS.
Great Bargains of Carpets THIS MORNING, at GEORGE CHISHOLM'S.
STOCK OF FANCY DRESSES.
Great Bargains of Fancy Dresses at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S THIS MORNING.
HOSIERY STOCK.
Great Bargains, THIS MORNING, of Hosiery, at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S.
RIBBONS.
Great Bargains, THIS MORNING, of Ribbons, at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S.
FURNISHING STOCK.
Great Bargains of Furnishings, THIS MORNING, at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S.
LACES.
Great Bargains in Rich Honiton, THIS MORNING, At GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S.
SHAWLS.
Great Bargains in Shawls, THIS MORNING, at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S.
PARASOLS, SILK UMBRELLAS.
Great Bargains in Parasols and Umbrellas, THIS MORNING, at
UNDERCLOTHING.
Great Bargains in Underclothing THIS MORNING, at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S.
MILLINERY.
Great Bargains in Millinery, THIS MORNING at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Great Bargains in Clothing, THIS DAY, at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S.
The Great Clearing Sale will be continued THIS MORNING, MONDAY 11th January, at 10 o'clock.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.—THIS DAY, 5th January.
TO THE LADIES of SYDNEY and SUBURBS.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. would kindly invite the ladies of Sydney and suburbs to their Great Clearing Sale, THIS DAY, of the Stock of the late firm.

CLEARING SALE OF STOCK.—TO ALL CONSUMERS OF SOFT GOODS.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. would intimate that this Clearing-out Sale is one of the best opportunities for families laying in a stock of family requisites.
Sale THIS DAY.
Doors open at 10 o'clock.
TO THE PUBLIC!
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., drapers, would frankly admit "That it is the object of all who are engaged in business to give as much prominence as possible to their ESTABLISHMENT by the various claims set forth to secure the attention of the public. All have claims on the public according to their several merits, but their case at present is an exceptional one, for it is their intention to turn the large stock which was purchased from the late firm into cash, at whatever SACRIFICE IT MAY CAUSE; and only a single visit will be sufficient to convince anyone that this is not one of the usual sellings-off; but a GENUINE CLEARING-OUT and FINAL SALE of the STOCK as advertised below."
SALE, THIS DAY, MONDAY, at 10 o'clock.

FINAL CLEARING SALE.—FINAL CLEARING SALE, at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S, 390, GEORGE-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.
Final Clearing Sale of Stock.
Final Sale of the Stock of "the Old Firm."
Final Sale at George Chisholm and Co.'s
To which the ladies of Sydney and suburbs are invited.
THIS DAY, 11th January.
Doors open at 10 o'clock.

THE FIRST WEEK—SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE, DENISON HOUSE.
FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY, in calling the attention of their numerous customers, the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney, suburbs, and country districts to the above, beg to state that the high reputation which these Semi-annual Sales have obtained are more fully sustained at this.
It is scarcely necessary to advert to the fact that FRANCIS GILES and CO. originated these sales for the purpose of CLEARING OUT at REDUCED PRICES the remains of stock, necessarily bulky in consequence of the magnitude of their purchases in the home and foreign markets.
That nothing may be wanting to secure the most gratifying results to their numerous customers, they have with unusual diligence personally superintended the reductions in every department.
The enviable position F. G. and CO. occupy as importers of every fashionable and really useful article in General Drapery, &c., will be a guarantee to Ladies that the BARGAINS to be met with are of a bona fide character.
Without particularising every department, FRANCIS GILES and CO. feel certain that ladies will appreciate the immense reductions made on rich silks, fashionable mantles and shawls, millinery, underclothing, mohairs, lace goods, ribbons, parachutes, hosiery, trimmings, &c.
Owing to a fortunate combination of purchases made in cotton and linen goods before the rapid advance on these domestic articles, F. G. and CO. confidently assert themselves in a position to show, during this Semi-annual Sale, calicoes, sheetings, counterpanes, prints, and every article in domestic linens, not only much cheaper than anything shown in Sydney for some time past, but positively cheaper than the present London and Manchester market prices.
No one requiring goods of this description should allow this opportunity to pass, for the scarcity of good cotton is now so great in England, that all goods manufactured of that material must ere long inevitably reach a fabulous price.
FOR TWENTY-ONE DAYS.
CATALOGUES GRATIS, and sent by Post.
DENISON HOUSE, 376, 378, and 380, George-street.
Monday, 18th January, 1864.

THE FIRST WEEK, SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE DENISON HOUSE.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
F. GILES and COMPANY, Denison House, George-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales.
GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
We invite especial attention to the goods in this department, every article has been greatly reduced in price with the view of clearing out the whole of our summer stock.
During this sale purchasers will have an excellent opportunity of procuring first-class-clothing at tremendous reductions from former prices.
Gentlemen's ready-made clothing,
AT HALF-PRICE.
The summer stock of clothing now selling at tremendous REDUCTION IN PRICE.
F. GILES and COMPANY, in order to clear out the whole of their summer stock of gentlemen's and youths' clothing, have made a great
REDUCTION IN THE PRICES.
Parties requiring goods of this description will find this a most favourable opportunity for purchasing first-class clothing at extremely low prices.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AT HALF-PRICE.
BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
First week of the SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.
MEN'S MERCERY DEPARTMENT.
F. GILES and CO. invite attention to this important branch of their business, the trade of which has been greatly developed by very great additions to stock. Some very great BARGAINS will be shown in WHITE SHIRTS, crimean shirts, regatta shirts, merino and flannel vests and pantaloons, brown cotton pants and vests, fancy and brown cotton half-hose, scarfs, ties, braces, gloves, collars, &c., &c.
Monday, January 18th, 1864.

THE GOODS in the Dress, Silk, Shawl, Mantle, Millinery, and Fancy Departments, ARE REDUCED to HALF-PRICE during the sale.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

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ARDERN and EDMONDSON.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Previous to taking stock, Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON have determined upon selling out the whole of their stock of rich and fashionable drapery goods consisting of

MANTLES	Silks
MILLINERY	Dresses
SHAWLS	Hats
DRAPERY	Family Mourning
GLOVES	Hosiery
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING	Fancy Goods
PRINTS	Quilts and Counterpanes

Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON, in calling the attention of the people to their great sale, beg to state that every article in their establishment has been more or less reduced in price.
They consider this method of clearing out their stock while seasonable, preferable to holding it over till another season.
The system Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON have adopted and carried out in reducing the prices of goods in the various departments is as follows:—
In DEPARTMENTS such as
MANTLES
DRESSES
SILKS
MILLINERY
LADIES' HATS
SHAWLS
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING
FANCY GOODS.
GOODS in the above departments, subject to the change of fashion, have in nearly every instance, been reduced considerably below half their original price.
In the FOLLOWING departments great reductions have also been made in all cases worth the consideration of intending purchasers, viz:—
DRAPERY DEPARTMENT
QUILTS and COUNTERPANES ditto
FAMILY MOURNING ditto
HOSIERY ditto
GLOVE ditto.
LADIES visiting our establishment during the sale will have no difficulty in discerning the great reductions made throughout the various departments.
N.B.—All goods are marked in red ink in plain figures, the lowest reduced price.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON, 86, King-street.

LADIES are invited to INSPECT OUR STOCK during the sale.
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LARGE PURCHASERS of CLOTHING will find great advantages by buying at the AXE BRAND CLOTHING WORKS, 12, St. Mary Axe, London, where every information can be obtained on application. Trade mark, "The axe in a circle," surrounded by the words "Axe Brand, best value for money."

LINCOLNSHIRE HOUSE, 307, George-street.
Rich black and coloured silks 1s 11d, worth 2s 9d
Pink, mauve, magenta, black French silks, 2s 9d, worth 4s 6d
Rich check and striped silks, widest width, worth 3s 6d
Plain mohairs 4½d, worth 9½d
Printed muslins 4½d, worth 9½d
One thousand pairs white kid gloves, 6d
Two thousand pairs gauntlet lisle thread, 6d
French flowers, six sprigs in the bunch, 6½d
Skeleton skirts, 1s 11d to 12s 6d each
French delaines—sky, pink, drab, scarlet, mauve, 12½d
Good slate lining 3½d, now worth 6d
Rich black glace mantles 1s 11d, worth 6s 6d
Ladies' good straw hats 1s, worth 4s 6d
Boy's new shaped hats 6½d, worth 1s 6d
One thousand feathers 6d, worth 1s 9d
Best quality China matting 9½d, worth 1s
French druggets, 1½ yards wide, 2s 11d, worth 4s 6d.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—For ease, elegance, and durability they have no rival; they are made with and without collars, plain and gauntlet cuffs, to open in front or fasten behind. HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

NOT ADVERTISING.—Messrs. HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT are not advertising at length just now in the daily papers, but are issuing slips in thousands containing lists of the departments of their establishment, and presenting great advantages in their new goods now opened up.

LONDON CARPET and Floorcloth Warehouse, 355, George-street, THOMAS F. BATES, proprietor, established 1857.

CARPETS, Carpets, Carpets.—Just received, a large and well selected Stock of the above.
FLOORCLOTHS, Floorcloths, Floorcloths, ex late arrivals, suitable for rooms, stairs, and halls, splendid patterns.
Mattings, door mats, stair carpets, cornice poles, &c., at prices extremely moderate, at T. F. BATES, 355, George-street, opposite the Monster Clothing Hall.
N.B.—A single piece of goods at wholesale price.

BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT, COLLINGWOOD.—The undersigned has arranged for the above establishment, and is prepared to received stock for boiling-down or slaughtering for the Sydney markets on owners' behalf. In doing so, he hopes for the co-operation of squatters in order to prevent their stock from being sacrificed in the present glutted state of the market.
For scale of charges and other particulars apply to THOMAS DAWSON, auctioneer, Post Office Chambers, George-street.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, SHOALHAVEN, TERARA.—JOHN HOWARD, proprietor of the above hotel, respectfully informs gentlemen the facilities the district affords for sporting, being second to none in the colony, and that they can meet with every accommodation requisite in a first-class hotel, with moderate charges, and the best attention.
Good accommodation for travellers.
Stabling and paddocks.

AUSTRALIAN FURNITURE WAREHOUSE 100, King-street, near Pitt-street.
Messrs. JOHN HILL, Junior, and CO., having now completed the extensive alterations in the premises and show-rooms of the above establishment, beg leave to announce that they will feel honoured by a visit of inspection from their friends and the public in general.
November 28th.

FURNITURE, Upholstery, Carpet and Bedding Warehouse, established 1835. — In the Assigned Estate of ANDREW LENEHAN the Trustees have appointed the undersigned to dispose of the extensive collection of superior manufactured furniture, plated ware, chandeliers, bedding, brass and iron bedsteads, carpets, and every thing necessary for the complete furnishing of any description of dwelling at very reduced prices, he therefore invites his friends and the public to avail themselves of so desirable an opportunity of supplying their wants at cost price. ANDREW LENEHAN, 179, Castlereagh-street.

ASHDOWN and CO., Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers.—During the time occupied by the REBUILDING of THEIR PREMISES, at the corner of George and King streets, Sydney, ASHDOWN and CO. beg to announce that their business will be conducted in the shop in King-street, formerly occupied by Mr. Inglis, adjoining their gateway, and which now communicates with their large store in the rear.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.—The great question which now agitates the public mind is "What will the new Ministry do?" and we hear abundance of talk about "Protection," "Free Trade," and other subjects for discussion; but there is one great truth to be particularly noticed,—the great political principle, "The greatest amount of good for the greatest number," if not fully carried out in the Legislative Halls of the Colonial Parliament, is in full practice at the Whitechapel Market, to witness cheap rates for the best article, and will ever continue so while PHIL. M'CARROLL is acknowledged PREMIER of caterers for the public taste.

LIST OF PRICES.

	per lb.		per lb.
Hind quarter of mutton	3d.	Fore quarter beef	1d.
Fore ditto ditto	2½d.	Spice beef	5d.
By whole or half sheep	3d.	Round ditto, cooked	4d.
Mutton chops	3½d.	German sausage	4d.
Rump steak	2½d.	Black pudding	3d.
Beef ditto	1½d.	Beef sausage	2d.
Boiling beef	1d.	Pork ditto	6d.
Corn ditto	1d.	White pudding	6d.
Ribs of roast beef	1½d.	Pork	7d.
Sirloin ditto	2½d.	Veal	4d.
Hind quarter beef	1½d.		

PHILIP M'CARROLL,
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern; William-street, Woolloomooloo; and Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road.

OLD SEED POTATOES for SALE at George-street Markets. A. TUNSELL.

WINDOW GLASS.—Window Glass will be sold a bargain to clear out, in lots to suit purchasers, all sizes from 10 x 8 to 48 by 40, at RAPHAEL'S, Margaret-street.

HARPER TWELVETREES' GOVERNMENT BLACKING is the perfection of excellence. It does not become hard, dry, and mouldy, even if kept for years, but renders the leather soft, lasting, and waterproof, prevents cracking, and imparts a bright, beautiful, permanent black. Sold in small packets, and in bottles, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Patentee: Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sole wholesale agents for New South Wales, Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, merchants, 89, York-street, Sydney.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.— Established 1820.
To SPORTSMEN.—The following articles [illegible] the best quality, manufactured by FRED. JOYCE and CO., of London, may be had of most gunmakers and dealers in gunpowder throughout Australia.
Patent Pyroxyline Percussion Caps. Original (1824) Anti-Corrosive ditto, Treble Waterproof Central Fire ditto.
Chemically Prepared Cloth, Felt, and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech Loading Shot Guns, Wire and Universal Shot Cartridges, &c.
Manufacturers to her Majesty's War Department.

LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.—R. LETCHFORD and CO. hold themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vestas, and having recently built an extensive factory especially adapted to this peculiar manufacture, they can bestow proper care on all the details which render their vestas "the best in the market. Customers, therefore, when ordering wax matches, should be particular in requesting "Letchford's make," as others are often substituted. Three Colt's-lane, Bethnal-green, London.

BASS'S ALE for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, guaranteed sound, and in fine condition. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, a SMITHS' SHOP, with two sets tools and the business. Apply E. WARD, Newtown.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, of absolute purity, and at the lowest price.
Absolute alcohol, in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. bottles
Absolute ether, in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. bottles
Nitrate silver, recrystallised, in 1, 2, 4, and 16 ozs. bottles
Hardwick's collodion, with separate iodiser, in ½lb. and 1lb. bottles
Cyanide potassium
Pure kaolin
Chloroform varnish
Crystal ditto
Pure jet ditto
Hyposulphite soda
Pure crystallised carbonate soda
Protosulphate iron
Chloride gold
Albuminised paper
Iodide cadmium
Bromide ditto
Iodide zinc
Iodide potassium
Bromide ditto
Iodide ammonium
Bromide ammonium
Pure nitric acid
Pure sulphuric ditto
Pyrogallic acid
Nitrate uranium
Gold shells
Silver ditto.
And all other chemicals used in photography. A price list forwarded on application.
A. J. WATT and CO., wholesale and retail druggists, 334, George-street South, Sydney.

RECOMMENDED by the Medical Profession.—CHARCOAL LOZENGES, a specific for indigestion, bile, flatulence, fœtor of breath, and all disorders of the stomach.
Sold only, in boxes 1s. each, by CHARLES C. FINCH, chemist, 84, King-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Ease and Happiness.—All sufferers from biliousness and liver complaints find in Holloway's medicines a certain cure. They remove all impurities, improve the appetite, strengthen the stomach, regulate the liver and kidneys, and diffuse universal ease and vigour. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-street.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Dr. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, 126, Castlereagh street, can be consulted on nervous debility and skin diseases.

DR. PERRY and CO., Consulting Surgeons, 126, Castlereagh-street North, near Hunter-street.

PERRY and CO.'S Cordial BALM of SYRIACUM, price 11s. and 33s. 126, Castlereagh-street North.

WIDOW WELCH'S PILLS FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS. — Mrs. SMITHERS, Granddaughter to the Widow Welch, continues to prepare this celebrated Medicine from the only original and genuine Family Recipe. Mothers, Guardians, Managers of Schools, and all who have the care of females from an early age, are strongly recommended never to be without this safe and efficient remedy. Its just celebrity for all Female Complaints, Nervous Disorders, Weakness of the Solids, Loss of Appetite, Sick Head Ache, Lowness of Spirits, and particularly for irregularities in the Female System, have obtained for it a most extensive and increasing demand. Purchasers should therefore attend to the following CAUTION. —To be careful that what they purchase is prepared by Mrs. Smithers, who is the only person in possession of the Original Recipe. The genuine are wrapped in blue paper, and signed on the outside label by Mrs. Smithers. Sold in boxes by the wholesale agent, EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's, London.

SCAB IN SHEEP. EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.
We, the undersigned, examined six sheep, placed on the ground adjoining the offices of the Government Distilleries, previous to their being dipped in ALLEN'S COMPOUND SOLUTION, on the 30th October, 1863.
We found them each almost one mass of scab, from nose to tail. They arrived in very reduced condition, and altogether as diseased and emaciated as they could possibly be. These sheep were dipped by Mr. Allen on the 30th of October, and a second time on the 12th of November. We have this day carefully examined them again, and find their condition as follows.
The wool has grown rapidly over the parts previously stripped by disease, and in colour, yolk, and soundness is certainly not inferior to wool grown on similar sheep which have never been diseased.
The sheep are lively, healthy looking, and evidently picked up in condition, although the limited accommodation and insufficient food they have been confined to for the three weeks of trial would have been good reason for a decline in previously well fed animals.
We have great pleasure in bearing our testimony to the complete success of Mr. Allen's experiment, the sheep being in our opinion perfectly cured.
Melbourne, 21st November, 1863.
(Signed) CHARLES RYAN,
ROBERT GARDINER,
ALEXANDER WALKER,
R. GOLDSBOROUGH and CO.,
JOHN CURRIE,
AMBROSE KYTE,
W. T. D. IRVINE,
H. FRANCIS.
I have this day examined the sheep dipped in Allen's Specific, and am perfectly satisfied that they are clean and free from scab.
THOMAS SKILLING.
Swinton, Kilmore.
The Compound Solution can be procured wholesale of S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street, Sydney.
Price 7s. 6d. per gallon; one gallon sufficient for sixty gallons of dip.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT for the Australian colonies, Great Britain and Ireland, HAYES' PATENT CONCENTRATED SPECIFIC, for the Prevention and Cure of Scab in Sheep; for the cure of Footrot, and for cutaneous diseases in cattle, dogs, and other animals; and also for the cure of blight, &c., in trees and plants.
This preparation has now been extensively in use by the principal flockmasters of Victoria and the adjacent colonies for upwards of twelve months, and the demand for it is daily increasing. Its complete efficacy as a cure has long become an established fact and the testimonials which have been received from several of the most experienced squatters are of themselves sufficient to mark it as one of the most important discoveries of modern days in the interests of the pastoral community. It is more certain, more simple in its application, and considered less costly than any other remedy that has ever been applied to the prevention or cure of scab in sheep.
Certificates from the Board of Agriculture, and testimonials to its efficacy from the following gentlemen, can be seen at the agents.
Mr. Curr, inspector of sheep
Mr. Matson, Secretary of the Board of Agriculture
Messrs. Winter Brothers, Colbinabbin
Mr. Kelly, Kamarooka
Mr. W. Snodgrass, Tarwell
Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, Reedy Creek
Mr. James Burt, Glenmore—of Messrs. Griffiths and Green
Mr. John Ritchie, Fiery Creek
Mr. Thomas Brown, jun., Yalcak Vale
Mr. C. S. Morrow, Mooreep
Mr. John Thornton, Heathcote
Messrs. H. M. and H. Baird, Mount Bute
Mr. William Fenton, Terriaks West
Mr. Thomas M'Kellar, Strathkellar.
References also are permitted to the Hon. S. G. Henty, Mr. G. Urquhart, and other gentlemen who have practically tested the solution.
The price is 6d. per lb., in drums or casks, one of the latter being the quantity required for 2000 gallons of water, bringing the cost of the solution under 1½d. per gallon.
To be had of the Sydney agents:—
Messrs. Mort and Co.
Messrs. Richardson and Wrench
Mr. Archibald Stuart
Messrs. R. P. Raymond and Co.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA. — Mr. E. PORTER, chemist, 324, George-street, Sydney, is appointed sole agent for the sale of Coleman's Absorbent for the prevention of Pleuro-Pneumonia in cattle. H. A. HORNIMAN, manager for J. B. COLEMAN, Veterinary Student and Pupil of J. Miscamble, Esq., Pleuro-Pneumonia Commissioner, M.R.C.V.S., 53, Bourke-street West, Melbourne, Victoria.

COLONIAL WINES.—For SALE by the undersigned—
Fine flavoured light Summer wines,
Madeira
Malvasia
Frontignac,
From 18s. to 21s. per dozen.
S. BENNETT and CO.,
481, George-street.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. have on SALE the following goods:—
Ale, in bulk and bottle—Ind, Coope, and Co.s
Ale, in bulk and bottle—Morice, Cox, and Co.'s
Stout—Morice Cox, and Co.'s
Geneva, key and bell brands
Brandy, in hogsheads and cases
Spirits of wine, 60 o.p.
Lowndes' W. I. rum, 30 o.p.
Port wine, in bulk and bottle
Sherry, in bulk and bottle
Champagne
Whisky
Soda water and lemonade
Pitt's tonic waters
Holloware, window glass, &c.
Paperhangings
Earthenware, crockery, &c.
Red Baltic deals
Soda water bottles
Three-bushel bags
Ginger beer bottles
N. W. cheese
Boots and shoes
Mustard
Iron tanks
Furniture
Europe rope
Pig iron
Oatmeal
Split peas
Mohan's whisky
Carraway seeds
Canary seeds
English furniture
Liverpool salt
Red herrings
Figs, nuts, &c., &c.
Lloyd's Chambers, 364, George-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—
Powdered arsenic, in 1 cwt. drums
Barry's chicory
Gould's double rose Cork butter
English hams
Currants in barrels—prime sample
Candied peel, assorted
Broomhall's patent rice starch
Kent hops, various growths
Sodawater bottles, in small and large packages
Bottling wire and assorted corks
Merchant navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 3
Mixing brandies, in bulk and case
Port wines, medium and low qualities
Sherry wines, ditto ditto
Barclay's porter, bottled by Friend
Hoop iron, assorted
Bluestone, in 1 cwt. casks
Cotton gins
BEILBY and SCOTT.

CENTRAL SOCIETY of Vineyard Proprietors' BRANDY.—The undersigned offer parcels of this celebrated Brandy for SALE in bond, in hogsheads, quarters, and bottle, each dark and pale.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—For SALE, now landing ex Foam, Beeby and Dunstan's superior silk-dressed FLOUR. BEILBY and SCOTT.

SEED or Malting BARLEY, prime sample of Californian, on SALE. BEILBY and SCOTT.

CALIFORNIAN OATS, prime sample, for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. BEILBY and SCOTT.

TURKEY OPIUM, best quality, in small tins, for SALE by BEILBY and SCOTT.

NAVY CANVAS.—A small parcel, Nos. 1 to 3. BEILBY and SCOTT.

PADDLES for SALE, at workshop, 24, Sussex-street, by T. DAY, jun.

BURTON ALE, 10 gallon casks, suitable for families. Stores, late Donaldson's, 108, Pitt-street North.

XXX GUINNESS'S Porter, quarts, 8s. 9d. dozen. Stores, late Donaldson's, 108, Pitt-street, next Union Bank.

SEED WHEAT.—Adelaide Prize, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

LUCERNE SEED.—Best new French, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

LOBSTERS, Oysters, Salmon —American in 1 lb. tins, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

DRIED APPLES, Cape Raisins, Currants, Jordan Almonds. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

PITCH and TAR (Stockholm). Turpentine. Oils, Oakum, Muntz Metal, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's extra Superfine, for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, agent for Messrs. John Hart and Co.

BONNIOT'S BRANDY, pale and dark, hogsheads, quarters, cases, for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, sole agent for Messieurs Bonniot et Cie., of Cognac.

SPLIT PEAS, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, &c., &c., for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES WINES.—On SALE by the undersigned, a large assortment of the above delicious beverage, in pints, quarts, and on draught, in quantities to suit all purchasers, at much lower rates than formerly. J. B. NORTH, Wynyard-street.

SEWING MACHINES.—Singer and Co.'s new improved Lock-stitch Sewing Machine is the most simple, the most durable, and cheapest sewing machine in the world. The undersigned have lately fitted up private instruction rooms, where the learner can receive instruction free from intrusion.
STANFORD and CO., sole agents, 208, Pitt-street, Sydney.

EX ARAB STEED.—One highly-finished stationary horizontal high pressure STEAM ENGINE, with cylinder 11½ inch diameter x 30 inch stroke, with Cornish boiler 18 feet 4 inches long x 5 feet diameter, having internal flue 3 feet diameter, with steam dome, and all connections complete.
GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

STEAM-ENGINES and BOILERS, &c.—
2 5-h.p. portable, with tubular boilers
1 8 ditto ditto
5 and 8 h.p. ditto, with flue boilers
Boiler plate, tube plate, rivets, angle iron.
For SALE by CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

MUNTZ YELLOW METAL and NAILS Galvanized iron—Hamilton's, Morewood's, &c.
Blasting powder, patent safety and tape fuse
White lead, zinc, black, red, and green paints
Stockholm tar, Europe rope, canvas
V.I.R. belting, boiler plate, cast and sheer steel
Milner's safes, tobacco pipes, candied peel
Wotherspoon's confectionery, Glenfield starch
Jeffrey's ale, bottled ale and porter
Printing, writing, brown and coloured papers
Swan's copy-books, presses, cards, envelopes, inks
M'Dougall's sheep dipping composition.
For SALE by CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

FOUR-HORSE STEAM ENGINE and BOILER complete, to be seen at Hally and Clyde's, Pitt-street. For terms, apply to JOSEPH MATHER, Bathurst-street Engine Works.

CORNISH and BRUCE.—The Engineering TOOLS and MACHINERY are now for positive SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, and can now be seen erected at 150, La Trobe-street West, Melbourne, where full particulars can be obtained.

HOBART TOWN Box Palings, now landing ex Highlander. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, a Cedar COUNTER, fitted with drawers, desk. Price £3. 37, Raphael's-buildings, Margaret-st.

600,000 FEET Hardwood, deals, American pine, cedar, kauri shingles, &c. Colonial hardwood flooring boards, T. G. and planed, in any quantity. W. JOY and CO., Bathurst-street.

600,000 FEET Hardwood Deals, American Pine, Cedar, Kauri Shingles, &c. Colonial Hardwood Flooring Boards, T. G. and planed, in any quantity. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

400,000 FEET Laths, Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

100,000 SUPERIOR BOX PALINGS for SALE, at W. TAYLOR'S Wharf, Sussex-street.

PAIR HANDSOME BUGGY COBS.—For SALE, a pair of very handsome Grey COBS, 5 and 6 years old, thoroughly broken and quiet in harness; a good match and accustomed to run together. C. MARTYN, Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a capital dogcart Horse, stands 15 hands high, £20; also, good Pair Buggy Horses, 5 years old and sound; price, £30. GIBSON'S depot, next Burt's, 253, Castlereagh-street.

HORSES.—Commissions executed for sellers and buyers of horses. HERBERT GIBSON, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's.

BUGGY for SALE, cheap and equal to new, only six weeks in use. Apply BURT'S Bazaar, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, those extensive ABATTOIRS on DUCK RIVER, PARRAMATTA, adjoining the Railway, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Paisley and Co. Full particulars may be obtained on application to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street; or to Mr. GEORGE DEMPSEY, Emu Plains.

ORANGERY for SALE. Fine collection of trees, in full bearing, and excellent family mansion. FORBES.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Horse Sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Friday, 22nd,
Draught horses
Light harness ditto
Saddle and side-saddle ditto
Mare and foal
Carrier's team, dray, and harness. Also,
Drays, spring-carts, harness.

THIS DAY.

Carrier's Team, 6 Horses, Dray, and Harness.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A team of six horses, dray, and harness. They are all stanch good workers, and will be sold subject to trial seperately. Also,
A bay entire cart horse, a sure foal getter, very quiet, good worker; would make a good country stallion.

Hesse Cassel Merino Sheep.
Just imported.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the importers, Messrs. A. Solmitz and Co., to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 27th January, at 12 o'clock.
A valuable and choice selection of Merino Sheep, consisting of
26 Hesse Cassel rams
19 ditto ditto ewes
9 ditto ditto lambs
These sheep are described by the breeder, and will be found on inspection to be of large frame and superior quality of wool; they are from the celebrated flocks of Charles Baron Von Schachten, of Schachten, in Germany, whose reputation as a breeder of this stock is considered second to none in Europe. They are strong constitutioned, large sized, and very densely woolled, being uncommonly even in quality all throughout the fleece from shoulder to breech, their skin being very soft and thick, furnishing the necessary food for the wool plants, and enabling them after shearing to resist the changes of temperature more easily.
This shipment has been induced by the universal satisfaction which former lots, from the same flocks, have given to the purchasers during the last two years, both in Victoria and New South Wales. The highest prices obtained for imported sheep in Sydney last year was got by Messrs. Burt and Co. for rams and ewes from the same flocks.
☞ Now on view.

French Merino Sheep.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the importers Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., to sell by auction, at their next ram sale, on WEDNESDAY, 27th January, at 12 o'clock,
15 pure French merino rams. These lambs are a really superior lot of young, strong, healthy sheep, combining large carcase, with fine even staple.
☞ Now on view.

Pair of Horses, Carriage, and Plated Harness.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
A pair of upstanding bay geldings, about 15½ hands high, broken to single and double harness, and thoroughly quiet.
A good second-hand English built barouche, and set of plated double harness.

Horses, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A lot of country horses, in good order
Drays, carts, spring-carts, buggies, dogcarts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering of horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after the sale.

Produce Sale. Railway Auction Depot.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, at the above Depot, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, poultry, butter, keg and roll, eggs, bacon, cheese, lard, fruit, vegetables, pressed hay, horns, and all kinds of colonial produce, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms cash, immediately on the fall of hammer.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

At the Victoria Yards, Petersham, on MONDAY, 25th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock sharp.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from the following gentlemen to sell by auction, as above, viz.,
By order of Richard Jones, Esq.,
107 head superior cattle, from his celebrated station on the Castlereagh. Also,
107 head of very prime Blan country cattle,
By order of James Chisholm, Esq., of Kippilaw; and
100 head of Andrew Gibson's, Esq., well-known cattle (also Bland country).

Weekly Produce Sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, 22nd January.

Tallow, Hides, Leather, Cheese, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 12 o'clock precisely,
80 casks tallow
1400 hides
Kip and bag leather; also
A prime lot of Lachlan cheese.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 a.m.,
58 casks tallow
228 hides.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow and Hides.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
36 casks tallow
160 hides.
Terms, cash.

Tallow, Hides, &c.

W. DEAN and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 22nd January, at about half-past 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Bones, &c.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.

Important Auction Sale of
New Goods ex Sarah Neumann.

To Country Buyers, Boot and Shoemakers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on an early day,
158 packages new and seasonable boots and shoes.
Just arrived ex Sarah Neumann.

Mauritius Sugars.

The balance of the Cargo ex Jane.
Comprising about 500 Bags fine Counter Samples and Crystals.

For Positively Unreserved Sale by Auction
On THURSDAY, 28th January.

To Speculators, Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 28th January, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of crystals and fine counter Mauritius sugars ex Jane.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Sugars, Teas, &c.

Extensive Sale by Auction,
On THURSDAY, 28th January.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 28th January, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of oilmen's stores, groceries, fish, &c.; also large parcels of teas, sugars, &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.

Notice to the Trade.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. beg to inform buyers that the sale of the cargo of Mauritius sugars, ex Leonidas, advertised by them for sale THIS DAY, is POSTPONED till after the arrival of the Mail.

At the risk of the former purchaser.

THIS DAY, 11 o'clock.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the risk of the former purchaser,
About 730 rolls paperhangings, in gold, satin, flock, and common, in lots.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Gold and Silver Watches
Jewellery
Plated Ware, Cutlery
Guns and Pistols
Boots and Shoes
Boxes Clothing, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Stock-in-Trade of a Grocer.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee in the estate of Mr. William Ellis, grocer, to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 28th of January, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, at the corner of Riley-street and South Head Road,
The stock-in-trade, comprising the usual assortment of a retail grocer; also the shop fittings, gas fittings, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 22nd January, 1864.

☞ Imperial Cognac Dark Brandy.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants
Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 22nd January, 1864, at 11 o'clock,
15 hogsheads imperial cognac dark brandy
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 22nd January, 1864.

Whybrow's, Miller and Co.'s, Cameron's, pint and quart Pickles
Sardines, ¼lb. and ½lb. tins
Quart Vinegar, Jams
Cocoa, Chocolate, Wax Vestas
Half-pint, pint, and quart Salad Oils
Pint and half-pint Castor Oil
Wotherspoon's Confectionery, Starch
Candles, Assorted Sauces, Blue, &c.

To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 22nd January, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
900 packages of the above goods, without reserve.
Terms at sale.

1000 Cases Claret
1000 Cases Claret
1000 Cases Claret.

To the Wine and Spirit Trade, Shippers, Publicans, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at Leigh's Bonded Stores, on THURSDAY, 28th January, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Ardbeg, Hobson, master, from London,
Damaged by sea water,
GL&Co over JD.,
1000 cases claret.
Detailed particulars will be published.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Drapery, &c.
To Drapers, Ironmongers, Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 22nd January, 1864, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Ardbeg, Hobson, master, from London,
Damaged by sea water,
C&L in diamond,
§ 22, 25, 25—3 cases Huntley and Palmer's biscuits, much damaged
150, 156, 164—3 ditto bottled fruits, slightly ditto
170—1 ditto single and double-barrel guns, much ditto
288—1 ditto saddles and bridles, much ditto
289 to 292—4 trunks ladies', girls', and children's cashmere boots, much ditto
293—1 case brushware, much ditto
309—1 ditto ironmongery, much ditto
309—1 ditto holloware, much ditto
615—1 ditto assorted perfumery, much ditto
914—1 ditto prints, slightly ditto
915—1 ditto mole trousers, slightly ditto
917—1 ditto clothing, much ditto
918—1 ditto Albert, &c., sacks, much ditto.
Terms, cash.

FIRST-CLASS CITY INVESTMENT.
IMPORTANT SALE
TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT.

MAGNIFICENT MERCANTILE PREMISES,
O'CONNELL-STREET,
CITY OF SYDNEY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from J. L. Montefiore, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 25th January, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, situate in O'CONNELL-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY, and bounded on the west by O'Connell-street, bearing south 36 degrees west 109½ links (72 feet); on the south by allotment No. 4, bearing east 34 degrees south 80 feet; then east 1 degree 30 minutes south 42 feet; on the east by the property of James Turner, 700 feet; and on the north by allotment No. 2, bearing west 34 degrees north, 117 feet 8 inches; on which are those well-known extensive, substantial, and most centrally-situated mercantile premises formerly occupied by
Messrs. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.
They are massively built of stone, with a bold, handsome elevation in front, and comprise a spacious public counting-house, private offices, warehouse of three stories, with dry cellar in the basement; a capacious ground floor store (formerly a bond), storekeeper's residence, stables, coach-house, &c.
The whole of this fine city property is in all respects most compactly and solidly built, and the premises arranged with due regard to the economic working of an extensive mercantile establishment.
They form without exception the most complete commercial property in the city, and being situated in the centre of business, close to the Circular Quay and main wharfs; also to the bank and principal offices, they possess, in locality as well as arrangement, every convenience and requisite required for a perfect city establishment.
☞ It is not necessary to comment further upon this eligible and superior property; the auctioneers need only state that it is in the market for bona fide sale, to close a partnership account, and to direct the special attention of merchants and capitalists to the opportunity afforded for securing an eligible investment, from which a certain and remunerative return will at all times be obtained, the nature of the premises requiring no outlay, thus ensuring a clear rental to the proprietor.
Cards to view may be obtained on application, and every facility granted for close inspection and survey.
Terms, a large proportion of the purchase money can remain at six per cent.

In the Insolvent Estate of J. W. Hunter.

BURWOOD.

Valuable Site, about one acre, at the junction of the Liverpool and Burwood Roads, nearly opposite Seale's Inn, close to the Railway Station.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from JOHN MORRIS, Esq., official assignee, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 25th January, at 11 o'clock,
All that corner piece of land, having 100 feet frontage to the Liverpool Road, and 300 feet frontage to a road leading to the Burwood Railway Station, nearly opposite the residence and grounds of A. Ashdown, Esq. This is a valuable site, in a good position in this favourite suburb.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

To Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

LISTER and BARNETT have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Stewart (who is leaving for Queensland) to sell by public auction, on the premises, Mary Villa, Mary-street, opposite the Wesleyan chapel, Newtown Road, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
A superior lot of household furniture, comprising hair and other sofas; loo, toilet, and other tables; hair-seated and other chairs, wardrobe, sideboard, chests of drawers, chiffoniers, washstands and sets, bedsteads, pier and toilet glasses, clocks, books, ornaments, lamps, meat and iron safes, pictures, musicbox, new billiard table, sociable and harness, fenders, glass and crockery ware, kitchen utensils, with lots of sundries, &c.
Terms, cash.

New Zealand Pine Spars
New Zealand Pine Spars
New Zealand Pine Spars.

MONDAY, 25th January, on the Grafton Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp.
To Ship Builders and others.

STOKES, CRAIG, and CO. will sell by auction, on the Grafton Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp, on MONDAY FORENOON, 25th January,
Ex Prince Alfred,
9 New Zealand white and silver pine spars, from 30 feet to 42 feet lengths, and 7 to 10 inches through.
The above are now landed, and to be seen in the Grafton Wharf, and are straight and free from knots.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 23rd January, at 11 o'clock.
Substantial Household Furniture, &c.
At the New Auction Rooms, 143, Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 23rd January, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of substantial household furniture, comprising dining and drawing room suites, carpets, sideboards, chiffonieres, easy chair, sofa, couches, loo and telescope dining table, pier glass, dinner service, china, glass, plated ware, bedsteads, bedding, office tables, desks, book shelves, letter press and table, iron safes, refrigerator, sundries, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
Two Days' Sale.

General Drapery Goods, Slops, &c. &c.
Now landing ex Celsmo and Damascus.

87 Packages, by order of the Consignees.

THIS DAY, Friday, 22nd instant,
Commencing at 11 o'clock prompt.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the abovenamed days,
A seasonable assortment of general drapery goods, slops, &c., now landing.
Terms at sale.

Boys' Moire Antique Caps
Gents' Brighton Hats
Ditto Soft-crown Deerstalkers
Ditto ditto Richmonds
Ditto Tweed Regatta ditto.
Without any reserve, by order of the Consignees.

FRIDAY, 22nd, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 22nd,
8—16 dozen boys' moire caps
9— 1 case assorted men's richmond and regatta hats
10— 1 ditto ditto deerstalker and tasmanian ditto
16— 1 ditto brown tweed brighton ditto.
Terms, liberal.

On MONDAY, January 25th, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, Pitt-street, next the Metropolitan Hotel.

To Paperhangers, Painters, House Decorators, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.
☞ Positively unreserved sale.
Paperhangings, in great variety.
Paints, Oils, Turps, Varnish
White Lead, Dry Colours
Gold Leaf, Dutch Metal
Brushes of every description, &c., &c.
Full particulars of which will be published.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from Mr. Thomas Hobbs to sell by auction, at his warehouse, on MONDAY, January 25th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his stock-in-trade, in consequence of his intended departure for England.
Terms, cash.
The House to Let; to a respectable tenant, rent moderate. The fixtures may be taken at a valuation.

On FRIDAY, January 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old House, in Park-street.
To Dealers, Country Buyers, and others.
Baskets. Baskets. Baskets.

By order of John Morris, Esq., Official Assignee in the Insolvent Estate of Mr. David Wiley.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Park-street, THIS DAY, January 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
Stock-in-trade, consisting of baskets of every description. Brooms, brushware, and sundries, too numerous to advertise. Also,
The lease and good-will of the premises.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, January 28th, at 11 o'clock.
At Bomera House, Potts' Point.

Important to Gentlemen Furnishing.

Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects
Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte, by Broadwood
Electro-plate, Richly Cut Glass, Elegant China
Tubular Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chests Drawers
Marble Slab Washstands, &c.,
Also, a good Milch Cow, and a first-class saddle Horse, Saddlery, Harness, &c.

Full particulars of which will be published.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been honoured with instructions from Joseph Bettington, Esq., who intends leaving for England per Duncan Dunbar, to sell by auction, at his residence, Bomera House, Potts' Point, on THURSDAY, January 28th at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his superior household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be speedily issued

Preliminary Notice.

On FRIDAY, February 29th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Parsonage, Darling Point.
By order of the Executors of the late Rev. G. W. Richardson.
Household Furniture and Effects
Valuable Library of rare and valuable Works.

☞ Full particulars of which will be published.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Parsonage, Darling Point, on FRIDAY, February 29th, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be issued as speedily as possible.

On MONDAY, February 1st, at 11 o'clock.
At Longwood, Darling Point, the residence of George Thornton, Esq.

Highly Important Sale, to Gentlemen Furnishing, and others.
Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture
Sterling Silver Plate, Cut Glass, China, Ornaments, Vases, Pier Glasses
Magnificent Pianofortes, by eminent makers
Carpets, Oil Paintings, Engravings
Elegant Carriage, for one or two horses
Three First-class Harness and Saddle Horses
American Buggy, Silver-mounted Harness
Dogcart, Oaten Hay, Chaffcutter
Four thorough good Cows
Spanish Fowls, Sailing Skiff, &c., &c.
☞ Full particulars of which will be published.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been honoured with instructions from George Thornton, Esq., who intends leaving for England per Duncan Dunbar, to sell by auction, at his residence, Longwood, Darling Point, on MONDAY, February 1st, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be speedily issued.

On SATURDAY, January 23rd, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Useful Household Furniture and Effects, the property of a lady leaving the colony.
Elegant Walnut Pianoforte, by Bond and Co.
6 Chairs and 1 Couch, covered in damask
Dining Table, with spare leaves
Loo Table and Cover
Bookcase and Books
Valuable Oil Paintings, by ancient masters
Books and Engravings
Cooking Apparatus and Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, January 23rd, at 11 o'clock,
Useful household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, January 23rd, at 12 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

First-class Horse, Phaeton, and Set Silver-mounted Harness.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, January 23rd, at 12 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

☞ Preliminary Notice.

Important Unreserved Sale of
WINES AND SPIRITS.

To the Wine and Spirit Trade, Shippers, Hotel Keepers, and others.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Commercial Sale Rooms, 142, Pitt-street, on an early day,
Without the slightest reserve,
To close accounts,
Martell's, Clouzeau's, Bonniot's, Champagne Vineyard Proprietors', and other brandies, in bulk and bottle
Ports and sherries, in hogsheads and quarters
Geneva
Irish and Scotch whiskies, &c.
Bulk ale, in hogsheads.
Terms at sale.

ON AN EARLY DAY.

PERFUMERY.

Preliminary Notice.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day, as soon as landed,
An invoice of perfumery.
Particulars in future issue.

On an early day.

To Booksellers
To Librarians, and others.

Preliminary Notice.
BOOKS.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day,
An invoice of books in every department of literature.
Now landing ex Damascus.
Particulars in a future issue.

On an early day.

To China and Earthenware Dealers
To Shippers, and others.

Preliminary Notice.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on an early day, as soon as the goods are landed,
50 packages china earthenware.
Now landing.
Particulars in a future issue.

Boots and Shoes.
New and Seasonable Goods.
Ex Duncan Dunbar.

MONDAY, 25th January.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
As usual, without reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11,
Ex Duncan Dunbar,
100 trunks men's, women's, and children's new and fashionable boots and shoes, from one of the best London houses.
Terms at sale.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, 20th January, 1864.
METCALFE AND ANOTHER v. HUGHES.
ON SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at noon, at the residence of the above-named defendant, Samuel T. Hughes, Springfield, Narellan, unless this execution be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold, a mixed lot of cattle, pigs, poultry, &c.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1478538

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR ENGLAND

OF NEWS FROM DECEMBER 22ND TO JANUARY 22ND.

THE Madras, with the English mails of November, has not yet arrived in Sydney. Much inconvenience is caused by her detention.

The Government have obtained a vote for three months' Supply, none of the Estimates for 1864 being yet passed. They have also obtained authority to issue £400,000 of Treasury bills, payable in two years, to meet outstanding liabilities of 1863 and previous years.

The proposed tariff is now under discussion in the Assembly. The more important duties agreed to are as follows:—Rum, 8s. per gallon; whisky, 10s. per gallon; ale and porter, in wood 3d. per gallon, and in bottle 6d. per gallon; candles, 1d. per lb.; rice, £2 per ton; cigars, 5s. per lb.; coffee and chicory, 3d. per lb.; furniture, 1s. 6d. per cubic foot; boots, shoes, and saddlery, 6s. per cubic foot.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed with the new duties.

The revenue of the colony for 1863, was £1,558,639, being a decrease of £63,691 on the previous year.

The balance of the Lancashire Relief Fund is remitted by this mail. The amount sent from this colony for the relief of the sufferers is £22,288.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have terminated a very successful engagement in Sydney, and will shortly leave for Melbourne.

The All-England Eleven are to visit Sydney in March next, to play in three matches with the cricketers of this colony.

The obituary for the past month contains the names of Mr. Charles J. Fairfax, Mr. Isaac Nathan, the well-known musical composer; Captain Moriarty, M.L.A., and formerly Harbour Master of Sydney; and the Rev. G. W. Richardson, of St. Mark's, Darling Point.

The arrivals from England have been as follows:—Thane, Blackwall, Celæno, Harkaway, Damascus, Mary Scott, Nourmahal, Cyclone, Ida, Coya, Venetia, Sarah Neumann, and Ocean Empress.

The departures for England have been Shackamaxon, Arno, La Hogue, and Alfred.

The Customs revenue for December amounted to £39,709 18s. The Escorts brought down in the same month 28,226 ozs.

The Banks are drawing on London at par, 60 days sight, and buying at 1¼ per cent. discount.

NEW ZEALAND.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

A LARGE REBEL FORCE ASSEMBLED AT OTAWHAO.

EXTENSIVE EARTHWORKS THROWN UP.

THE MANIOPOTOS 2000 STRONG.

BRITISH FORCES MUSTERING FOR THE ASSAULT.

NATIVE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE GENERAL CAMERON FRUSTRATED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AUCKLAND, 7th January.

SINCE my letter of the 1st instant but little of importance has occurred. The Raglan expedition has been getting properly set agoing, so that now the whole number of somewhere about 1200 men are on the spot. Their first duty it appears is to get the communication opened up between that place and Whata Whata, a distance of ten miles. A good part of the road is made already, having been cut by the Maories of William Naylor's tribe, under the superintendence of Major Macgregor, before this present disturbance broke out. There remains, however, a deep river to be bridged, and some three or four miles of road to be cut through the heavy forest land which tops the range, forming the watershed line between the Waikato valley and the coast. The road will, it is said, be necessarily a hilly one, but by no means very difficult to make unless the troops are interrupted by the natives. This I think far from likely at present, as the rebels have no force to detach for such purposes as these.

The General has moved his camp a mile or two beyond Whata Whata, owing to the quantity of wood about that village, which made the guard duty much heavier than it need have been. He now occupies a very commanding position, and can see with the aid of a glass the new defensive works of the natives towards Otawhao, a distance of seventeen miles off. He is trying very hard to get up provisions for his men, and forage for the horses—particularly of the cavalry and artillery branches—which must necessarily be of great importance to him in his next move.

He has now got 200 excellent horse soldiers, principally of the Colonial Defence force, under the command of Colonel Nixon, a man in every way admirably calculated to lead such a body. His artillery is very scanty, and it is not known when he means to get up more; only it will probably be before he moves on to attack the Maniopoto people. The natives are collected in a larger mass than they yet have been since Meremere, at Otawhao, there being not less than about 2000 of them there, so far as can be ascertained on reliable authority. They have thrown up their defensive works of great strength and mean to defy us to take them. This they would be chary of doing were it not for the fact that they are being driven off their cultivations mile by mile and don't like it, knowing that to lose their food is to be beaten in reality. All the Maniopoto are at Otawhao as far as I can learn, and also the King and Thompson with the remnant of their once powerful tribe, the Ngatihana. In some respects we could desire nothing better than this attitude of the natives; and their being in such strength is another point in our favour. Of course, if report speaks truth in saying that the works are as formidable as were those at Rangariri, we cannot hope to conquer without a heavy loss, for the numbers are certainly twice as great; but on the other hand a mere repetition of Rangariri would be productive of no small amount of good to the position of the colony. We should have smashed the really powerful tribes who engaged in the war, and should then be able to terrify the smaller ones into a ready submission under the influence of fear, and the conviction that they had now no strong backer in their rebellion. A mere repetition of Rangariri, however, we can scarcely have. The fact of our being able to throw 200 good cavalry into the rear of the enemy's position would render that hardly possible; and, besides, the General will better understand the method of fortification pursued by natives, and we may trust him to adapt his attack in accordance with that. Probably something will have taken place of a very important character before another opportunity occurs of sending a letter, and I hope then to send you an account of some decided victory such as may make the end evidently a thing nearer than at present.

The Waipa River is proved to be a stream very easily navigated if your boats are only small enough to turn in its narrow bed. It is high banked and rapid, like a deep sunk canal, running rapidly between its coffin-like sides, which rise high on either side almost without a break. The Pioneer could not turn in any part of it for twenty miles above Ngaruawahia, although a large vessel could find plenty of water to float in. The little Avon is at present used, but is quite too small by herself to carry all that is required for a force of two thousand men on the march. The evil will, it is hoped, be soon obviated by the arrival of the little steamers got in Sydney for the Government by Mr. Stewart, C.E. The first of these is being rapidly put together by the citizens brought over by that gentleman with him, at the new township inside the Waikato Heads, which seems destined at no distant day to become a place of great importance, and perhaps even to rival Auckland itself in some respects, although Auckland's unapproachable advantages of harbourage cannot be easily competed with by any place in New Zealand, least of all by a place on the west coast.

In about ten days the first steamer is to be ready for launching, at least such is the engineer's promise, and he is confident of his ability to fulfil it. The shortness of these vessels and their light draught of water will enable them to penetrate with ease a distance of fifty miles beyond Ngaruawahia. There are then some rapids, or semi-rapids, on the river which, I fear, will prevent their ever getting up to Lake Tempo. This is very unfortunate, but we ought not to complain if we can reckon upon a navigation of 150 miles at least both winter and summer through the most fertile country in New Zealand.

Great excitement is not unnaturally felt here on the seat of Government question. I think I mentioned in my last the memorial sent by the Provincial Council of Auckland to the Governors who were invited to decide upon the most suitable place in Cook's Straits for the seat of government, remonstrating against them interfering in any way in the matter, as it was one in which they ought never to have been invited to take any action at all. There has since been a large public meeting in this city to take some further steps in the same matter. The meeting determined to send home a petition to her Majesty, praying her to interfere to prevent the threatened evil to the colony at large. Copies of this are to be forwarded to the Governors who were asked to decide, I suppose to act as a check upon them in so doing.

The question is now looked upon here as a mere alternative between leaving the vexed subject of the seat of government alone, and dividing New Zealand into two colonies, with Auckland capital of one, and Dunedin of the other.

The races have come off this year with great eclat in Auckland. The pace was considerably better than at any former races, and the contests were spirited and hardly contested. The favourite was the Nelson mare, Ladybird, which won the Champion Stakes of New Zealand last year at Otago. She maintained her reputation here, but not without a struggle, one young horse particularly running her hard for the Jockey Club Plate. I should think it very probable that Mr. Redwood will try his mare on the Australian turf, now that he has won such laurels in New Zealand. She is a very fine little animal, of that there can be no doubt, although I doubt her winning very great laurels on the wide field of Australian race-meetings.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

By the Kangaroo steamer, Captain Bell, we have five days later from Auckland, her dates being to the 12th instant.

The papers state that the temper of the natives generally is being cooled by General Cameron's progress. A few men have come in voluntarily, laid down their rusty fowling pieces, and sworn allegiance to Queen Victoria.

There are reports of defection from the King movement by Wi Tako and his party, in the southern part of the island. This chief, however, can never be trusted for an hour. He is thoroughly demoralised, and the only security for his good behaviour is the sense of the superior power of the Government.

Mr. Armitage, who was said to have been shot dead at Camerontown, on the Waikato, on the 7th of September last, is now believed to be alive, in strict confinement, among the natives.

The camp at Whata Whata has been entirely abandoned, the small flag-staff erected there alone remaining standing, as a memento of the first forward movement after the investment of Ngaruawahia.

Some idea of the magnitude of the land transport service, may be formed, when it is stated that there are now 1500 horses employed in it, and that the expense amounts to £1000 per day. Four large boats intended for use in the conveyance of stores on the Waikato river, and for other purposes, were conveyed from Auckland on the morning of the 8th instant.

No change has taken place in the aspect of Taranaki: but the settlers, using due precautions, and moving in bodies, have been able to get in hay, even in their remotest clearings, and to cut Scotch thistles, which have been taking advantage of the suspension of agriculture to spread with a luxuriance unheard of in the mother country.

After the fight at Rangariri, Colonel Warre planned an attack on the Southern natives' pah, upon the northern spur of the range above Tataraimaka. Unfortunately the expedition proved abortive. The parties told off for the front attack came up to time, but the rear parties lost their way in the forest. Colonel Warre declined attacking the pah, which it seems was held by but a handful of men. Since the movement, it has been re-garrisoned.

A guard is kept day and night over the grave of King Potatau I., to prevent his bones being carried away stealthily some night—that is, if the Ngatimaniopotos did not walk away with them, as reported, just on the eve of the General's approach.

The special correspondent of the *Southern Cross*, writing on the 9th from Ngaruawahia, says: I mentioned in a former letter that a Maori spy had been captured here on Tuesday night. He appears to belong to Te Wheoro's tribe. His capture was brought about in the following manner:—During the course of Tuesday afternoon some troopers of the Colonial Defence Corps were sent out foraging, and came across the native some distance from the camp. He was spoken to, but no steps taken to apprehend him, as many friendly natives occasionally visit the camp. When the men returned to camp, the subject was talked over, when it was thought the native was prowling about with no good intention in view, and two troopers, under command of Inspector Turner, started off to capture him. It was evening before they had fairly got away from the camp; but they made the best of their way towards a native village a few miles distant, and in the vicinity of which the natives were first seen. On arrival there, they found he had lighted a fire, and taken every pains to make himself comfortable for the night in a whare, at least as far as Maori ideas of comfort extend. He was then taken in custody and brought to camp, where he was placed, with ten other Maori prisoners, in the king's palace, which has fallen to the condition of a whare here.

The same correspondent, writing on the 7th instant, mentions that an attempt was fixed to be made a few evenings ago by the enemy to kill the General, by making a sudden attack upon him when in his own tent, which was somewhat isolated from the camp. Two hundred Ngatimaniopotos were told off for the duty; the attack to be made from a piece of bush near the General's tent, to the edge of which the natives were to creep, and then suddenly to make a rush for the tent. It is very gratifying, however, to know that the plot failed, but from what cause I have not as yet been able to secure positive information. One report is to the effect that the General was warned of the danger by friendly natives, and thereupon changed his position; and another account makes it appear that he at once placed a guard of soldiers round his tent.

The following extracts from the correspondence of the *Southern Cross* gives the latest particulars as to General Cameron's movements, and some other matters:—

NGARUAWAHIA, JANUARY 8.—The Pioneer, steamer, arrived here about half-past three o'clock this afternoon, bringing a quantity of stores and about 200 soldiers of the 70th and 12th Regiments from Koheroa and other camps on the Waikato. An additional number of troops are also expected up to-morrow. The Avon, steamer, will leave this place about five o'clock in the morning, with commissariat stores and baggage. She will proceed to Whata Whata and the camp at the front, Tuikaramea. About 600 troops, consisting of detachments from the 12th, 40th, and 65th Regiments, will march to-morrow for Whata Whata. It is expected they will remain there for some days until the General has matured his plans for an attack. The 70th Regiment alone will remain at this camp until further orders. The troops whilst stationed here have amused themselves in paddling along the Rivers Waipa and Horatiu in canoes found in the neighbourhood; in foraging for potatoes, kumeras, cherries, and other fruits; in bathing, &c. A drummer of the 12th Regiment, named Curtis, was, however, drowned this evening whilst engaged in the latter diversion. He appears not to have been a very expert swimmer, and the Horatiu stream being a very rapid one, he was carried away, and sank before assistance could be rendered to him. Seven of the Maori prisoners incarcerated in the king's palace were sent down in a canoe this morning, to Te Wahi Te Wheoro's place of residence; and where it is understood they will be liberated on parole. The remaining four were taken down by the Pioneer this evening, to be forwarded on to Auckland. During the course of Thursday afternoon, some of the troopers of the Colonial Defence Force, whilst out foraging, succeeded in capturing twelve horses belonging to natives. Several of the horses appeared of pretty good breed, and fitted for useful hacks. They are now in camp. It is stated here that the General, before taking any decisive steps at Tuikaramea, will have assembled a force of 3000 men. The road from Raglan to the General's position is being actively carried out, and the natives do not appear so far to have offered any opposition, having doubtless enough work on their hands to fortify their several stockades (3), and secure themselves from a sudden surprise.

TUIKARAMEA, January 9.—It is supposed the troops now on the march from Ngaruawahia will remain at Whata Whata for a few days, until a forward movement is again decided upon. Other troops are expected shortly to come up the Horatui, and to take up a position on another side of the enemy's new encampment. Then, with the Raglan force in the rear, and the troops at this camp taking the head and front of the position, the enemy will shortly be almost surrounded. There are fears, however, entertained that before this consummation so devoutly to be wished, the Maories will again enact their performance of Meremere, and, by hastening off on the eve of the attack, once more have the pleasure of carrying out the old axiom of living to fight another day. However this may be, I believe I may state confidently that in the course of another week or ten days (unless something adverse should arise), the test will be applied. I have mentioned in previous letters that the road from the camp to the 50th camp has been traversed by several individuals, and there does not appear to have been much danger entertained of a surprise, either by natives in ambush or a marauding party. The number of the Ngatamaniopotos now engaged in the rebellion, after the secession of the greater part of the Waikatos, I now find is estimated at about 1000; and having five stockades to erect, properly fortify, carry out extensive rifle pits, and throw up redoubts, will fully occupy the entire force, without affording them leisure to harass the pickets at this or other camps.

MILITARY REINFORCEMENTS.—The *Southern Cross* of 9th instant says:—The arrival of the screw steamer Australian, from Rangoon, and the clipper ship Chariot of Fame, from Queenstown, both with troops, caused some little stir in Auckland yesterday. By these two vessels we have received an accession to our forces of more than 800 men, a most valuable addition at the present critical period, when the General is engaged in most important movements, in which every man gained will proportionately weaken the rebellion, and lead, we trust, to its final extinction. By the Armenian, now daily expected, we shall have a further accession to our forces, and there will then, we presume, be no further necessity for the volunteers and militia to do duty out of Auckland.

THE REBEL POSITIONS IN WAIPA AND WHANGAPE.—We learn that the information given by William Naylor, when that chief was in town last week, is pretty much as follows:—The rebels are 3000 strong, and are collected in Upper Waipa, from the east coast, from near Taupo, and from Taranaki, besides the natives of the Upper Waipa (Ngatimaniapoto, Ngatiapakura, and Ngatihinetu). They have made six pas along the road from Cowell's (Te Rore) to past M'Farlane's farm, at an old Maori stronghold called Orakau. The last or most inland from the Waipa is Orakau, and has the advantage of a means of retreat or escape by an extensive swamp, which, however, the rebels may find, in case of their retreat, to lead them into the arms of their enemies. From Orakau to Te Rore is a distance of about six miles, an open undulating country, throughout which (let our rough riders beware) is dotted all over with old ruahs, i.e., potatoe pits, which were death and destruction to cattle and horses. It abounds in eminences, like Meremere on a small scale, and on several of these, in pretty near a straight line, the rebels have erected with their usual judgment strongholds on more or less formidable points. Their tactics, so far as Naylor describes them, are as follows:—They expect that the troops will attack one of the pas, and in that case the Maories will come out and take the troops in the rear. We hope they will try this game, as we are sure our gallant soldiers will rejoice in a chance of a real stern chase after a Maori. Possibly these pas are built simply as so many lures to draw on our troops into some trap laid for them. But the General is, doubtless, as knowing and wary of the Maori as Laocoon was of the Greeks, when he said—

"Timeo Danoas et dona ferentes."

Those who know the country in which these pas lie will not expect that the rebels will make a stand in it, as there is no cover in the near neighbourhood to which they can escape. Not many miles above the line of pas the country is broken and wooded, and there is a rapid or fall on the Waipa, which will prevent the transit by water upwards beyond that point of the General's supplies. Hither, then it may be well understood, the rebels will desire to allure our troops. It is the Ngatimaniapoto country, the cradle of that skill in marauding which has gained so much celebrity for the tribe which inhabits its fastness. It is, moreover, of great extent, reaching to the sea-coast between Mokau and Kawhia. Or, it is suggested that it may be the design of the rebels to induce, by such a show of force, the General to bring up all his available men; and then our quick-moving foe may get round to our rear, to some point which he fancies is now unprotected. It is said that a good many rebels are in an almost inaccessible retreat at Whangape, between Rangariri or Ngaruawahia and the sea coast. Whangape is a lake, environed on the side next Waikato by swamps, totally inaccessible by bodies of men, and to be approached only by a small stream. The country between Whangape Lake and the sea coast is very uneven. It would be out of the question to take artillery near Whangape or its neighbour, Lake Wahi. It would be equally difficult to hunt the fellows out of that region, in which it is understood that there are large plantations for this season, so that they must feel quite at home in their "Maori Reserve."—*Southern Cross*, January 11.

QUEENSLAND.

WE have received papers from Queensland to the 19th instant. We quote the following from the *Guardian*:—

ESCAPE FROM THE LOCK-UP.—On Friday morning numerous enquiries were made at the police office, accompanied with polite requests to have a peep at the hole through which the forger Faulkberg effected his exit from durance vile. A peremptory order from the Chief Commissioner of Police threw a wet blanket upon the curiosity of the visitors, and those who came with hope went away with disappointment. It may be remembered that Faulkberg, who was in the employ of Mr. Coote, and who is represented as an excellent draughtsman, was lately arrested for forging a cheque on the Union Bank of Brisbane for £37. The man Arthur he had time to put his hat on, and brought him before the Bench on a charge of forging and uttering a cheque, some months ago, on the Commercial Bank of Sydney. He was remanded to Sydney, and placed in the lock-up, instead of the gaol, that he might be "handy" for removal to the Telegraph steamer on the following morning. It appears that Faulkberg had an antipathy either to salt water or to the Telegraph, or to both; for about midnight he effected a clever escape from the lock-up, and has not since been heard of.

We mentioned in a note some time since that a representative of the celebrated railway contractors, Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, has visited this colony with the view of instituting inquiries regarding the railroad about to be constructed between Ipswich and Toowoomba. We understand that this gentleman closely examined the whole of the proposed line, and made the necessary calculations for estimating for the work. We are further informed that this gentleman is of opinion that the whole line will be constructed within the estimated cost; but he is further of opinion that the nature of the country on Little Liverpool and Main Ranges is such that the 4 feet 8½ inch gauge would cost triple the sum that will be required to construct the proposed gauge.

A meeting of the members of the Queensland Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Volunteer Armoury. The report submitted at the previous meeting was considered, approved of, and adopted. The Treasurer brought up his report, which was considered highly satisfactory. Upwards of £60 had been expended in prizes, and White who cashed the cheque, made a moonlight flitting, whether to the northward or southward it is difficult to say, and the evidence against Faulkberg was not sufficient to justify a committal. He was accordingly, after a seven days' remand, brought up on Tuesday, the 13th instant, and discharged. He was not to get free, however. Two clever detectives had heard tidings of Faulkberg's arrest in Brisbane while pursuing their vocation in Sydney, and they came all the way to our quiet city to have a look at the individual. The consequence was that, as soon as he was released from custody by the Bench on Tuesday, they arrested him at the Police-office door, before there remained a balance at the credit of the association, after defraying all expenses, of £12 9s 1d. Few people seem to have been aware of the existence of a rifle association in Brisbane at all. But noisy bodies are not generally either the most industrious or the most successful. It is to be hoped that the society will continue to prosper, and that the zeal of its founders may be rewarded by a full appreciation of their objects and efforts. It was ordered that the report be printed and circulated for the members. The chair was occupied by Captain Pitt, R.A., and the meeting separated about six o'clock p.m.

SAD FATE.—Eliza Boyce, reported by us last week as having been lost in the bush on Rosella Plains, is still undiscovered. Messrs. Kent and Wienholt have caused the greatest exertions to be made for her recovery. In addition to sixteen horsemen mentioned in our last as being then searching the banks of the creek, twelve blackfellows have been going through the bush since that time on the same errand, but all we are sorry to add, without avail, for up to yesterday morning no intelligence whatever had been obtained of the unfortunate girl. There can be little doubt that her fate is sealed ere this, it being sixteen days since she lost her way.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—On Saturday evening last, two men were working at a well on Mr. William Annand's ground, when one of them had as great an escape as he is ever likely to have again, were he to live for a hundred years. It would seem that the men were finishing the well, one of them being down at the bottom, and the other working the windlass at the top; this latter was just about to lower the dirt bucket, as it is called, which is a sort of tub, which, with its iron handle may weigh some 70 lbs., when by some accident the bucket slipped off the hook at the end of the rope, and went smash to the bottom of the well; had it gone down fair, it would in all human probability have knocked the brains out of the man in the well, but most mercifully the bucket struck the side of the well first, and then struck the man in a slanting direction. The force of the blow was considerably broken, but was quite sufficient to knock him senseless and bruise him very considerably. He was at once brought up, and although very confused for for some time afterwards, ultimately he recovered sufficiently to get home, and we believe is now all right again.

The Operatic Company, under the auspices of Mr. Lyster, on Monday gave a very successful entertainment at the North Brisbane School of Arts. The performers were Mademoiselle Durand and Messrs Farquharson, Beaumont, and Lyster. The entertainment was of a much superior nature to any hitherto produced in this colony.

Captain Pitt was in Ipswich last week for the purpose of inspecting the Volunteers. On Friday, a dozen of the cavalry turned out, and their efficiency in drill appeared to afford satisfaction to the brigade-major. On the following day a very poor muster of the infantry was made, amounting to about twenty-five in all. The company were put through the manual and platoon exercises by Lieutenants Given and Imrie, after which Captain Pitt tried them with various company and light infantry movements, the latter executed by sound of the bugle. The Brigade-Major took occasion to express to us his gratification, and indeed surprise at the efficiency in drill of the Ipswich Rifles.—*Queensland Times*.

On Saturday last, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, an accident, attended with a fatal result, occurred at Mr. Cowell's house, on the North Quay. It appears that the servant girl, who had previously been doing something with some kerosene, went too near the fire, and her dress catching the flame she was soon in a blaze. Her screams were frightful to listen to, and Mrs. Cowell, her mistress, ran to her assistance, but her endeavours to save the girl only resulted in her catching fire herself. Mr. Cowell, after some trouble, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until he had burnt his hands very severely. The servant girl was at once taken to the hospital; and Mrs. Cowell, who was burnt even more seriously, was attended to at home by Dr. Lansdown. She lay in a very precarious state all Saturday night, and yesterday evening about eight o'clock she expired. The girl still remains insensible, and from the fact that the doctors decline giving an opinion as to the probability of her recovery, there is reason to believe that the injuries she has sustained will terminate fatally. An inquest will be held on the body of Mrs. Cowell this morning. She was well known and respected in Brisbane, as having been for some years the hostess of the Victoria Hotel, of which establishment Mr. Cowell was the proprietor.—*Courier*.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I trust you will allow me an opportunity of acknowledging the kind consideration of Mr. Kean, in making up the deficiency in the receipts to cover the expenses, upon the occasion of the benefit given by that gentleman in behalf of the Sydney charities, regretting extremely that his severe indisposition prevented his performing, which no doubt greatly affected the receipts.

Yours, &c.,

W. S. LYSTER.

THE NEW DUTY ON WINES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Being of opinion that an error has been committed by the imposition of a new distinctive duty on wines, and that I ought to point it out before the Tariff Bill is introduced, in order that if it be an error it may be corrected in good time, I beg to draw your attention to the 45th section of the 17th Vic., No. 41, as adopted by the Imperial Act, 18th and 19th Vic., cap. 54, the proviso of which runs thus—"No new duty shall be imposed upon the importation into the said colony (New South Wales) of any article the produce or manufacture of or exported from any particular country or place, which shall not be equally imposed on the importation into the said colony of the like article, the produce or manufacture of, or exported from all other countries and places whatsoever." But by the resolution passed in committee of the Assembly on the 7th instant, a new duty is imposed on "champagne and sparkling wines of all kinds, hock, sauterne, burgundy, claret and moselle." Now as it is well known that the five wines last named are the products of certain parts of Europe respectively, and of no other countries, the effect is the same as if the countries had been expressly named. It does not appear to me that the countries need be named to amount to a violation of the proviso. With respect to champagne, as it is mentioned in conjunction with all sparkling wines, the objection that it is subjected to a discriminating duty does not, perhaps, apply; but in regard to the others mentioned by their specific names, it is obvious that like wines from Hungary, Italy, Sicily, or Spain may be imported here without payment of the new duty, since they will not, of course, bear these names—the names of the particular districts or estates where they are produced. There is a light wine called barsac; a wine between port and claret, called rousillon, a very good light wine; there is bronte, not inferior to East India madeira; tarragona, sometimes passed off as port, or mixed with it; bucellas, a light wine; and many others. Why should they be exempt more than the like wines specified in the resolution? Or who is to distinguish, should the latter be attempted to be introduced in name of the former? A jury of wine-tasters, to meet daily in Mr. Duncan's room?

P. Q.

FREE TRADE AND DIRECT TAXATION LEAGUE.—The committee of the above league met last evening in the reading room of the Temperance Hall, to consider the form of manifesto. Several propositions having a similar object in view were submitted to the meeting, when it was resolved to adopt the expression of principles as laid down by the Liverpool Finance Reform Association, which are as follows:—"1. That each subject should contribute to the just necessities of the State in the same fair or approximate proportion to his means, and the advantages he enjoys under State protection, so that taxation shall come to be considered a just debt not to be shirked or repudiated by any honest man any more than any other debt. 2. That taxation should take and keep out of the pockets of the people as little as possible beyond what it yields to the public exchequer. 3. That the public revenue should be raised from the property and wealth of the nation, not from the wants, necessities, and comforts of the people. 4. That taxation should be imposed in such a manner that the honest industry of no man shall be restricted or prevented by Custom House officer or exciseman, but every man be left at perfect liberty to conduct his lawful business without prejudice to others, in the way he thinks best for his own interests, and to exchange the products of the labour, skill, or capital of every other man on the face of the earth—the full revenue being raised from the profits of labour, past or present, finally realised and verified, not from its processes or uncompleted operations, the results of which in profit or loss are yet contingent and uncertain." Several persons gave in their adhesion to the declaration and paid their subscriptions, after which the meeting was adjourned till Thursday next.

TERRIFIC GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—In the early part of the week information reached Young of a terrible disaster having occurred by the explosion of gunpowder between this place and Forbes. Mr. M'Grath, residing at the lower end of Tipperary Gully, and who owns some bullock-teams, had been engaged in taking loading from Forbes to the Pinnacle quartz-reef. On Saturday last, he, accompanied by a boy, left Forbes with a bullock-team, the loading of which consisted partly of gunpowder. They had reached Higgins's station, near where they camped for the night. On the following morning the people on the station were alarmed by a shock, which at first they thought was an earthquake, but on looking out discovered it to be the result of an explosion of gunpowder. The boy was found dreadfully mangled, and quite dead. M'Grath was thought to be dead also; but on removing him he gave signs of life, although little hope was entertained of his recovery for many hours. Another man is also severely burned. He had just come from the station, and was conversing with M'Grath when the sad and unfortunate accident happened. It was first reported that four of the bullocks were killed, which, however, is not the case. Hopes of M'Grath's recovery are entertained, although some considerable time may elapse before he will be able to move about, being severely burned about the body. The supposed cause attributed to the powder igniting is a bucket in which the boy had been boiling some beef, being set upon a cask of gunpowder immediately after the bucket had been removed off the fire; that either the heat of the bucket or a live coal adhering to it burned its way through the top of the cask.—*Burrangong Times*.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mrs. THOMAS HOLMES are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of her departed Son, WILLIAM JOSEPH LANGDON; the procession to move from her residence, Queen-street, Glebe, at 8 o'clock on SATURDAY MORNING. HANSLOW, undertaker, 760, George-street South.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN WILLIAMSON are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased son, JAMES, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. The procession will move from his residence, George-street, Redfern, at the above hour precisely. C. KINSELA and SON, undertakers, Sussex-street and South Head Road.

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.—TUESDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1864. In Commemoration of the Seventy-sixth Anniversary of the Foundation of the Colony.

PATRON.—His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart.

PRESIDENT.—The Hon. William Walker, Esq., M.L.C.

TREASURER.—J. O. Gilchrist, Esq.

COMMITTEE.

S. C. Burt, Esq.	R. W. Ker, Esq., R.N.R.
W. B. Dalley, Esq., M.L.A.	W. Lamb, Esq.
H. C. Dangar, Esq.	P. Lamb, Esq.
J. B. Darvall, Esq., M.L.A.	Sir W. Manning, M.L.C.
R. Driver, jun., Esq., M.L.A.	C. Parbury, Esq.
W. H. Eldred, Esq.	S. Spain, Esq.
J. O. Gilchrist, Esq.	J. B. Swanson, Esq.
J. Hay, Esq., M.L.A.	G. Thornton, Esq.
S. S. Hill, Esq.	W. Walker, Esq., M.L.C.
F. W. Hill, Esq.	J. Williams, Esq.
J. J. Josephson, Esq.	E. Wyld, Esq.

UMPIRE—George Thornton, Esq., J.P.

STARTER—F. W. Hill, Esq.

PROGRAMME.

First Race.—To start at 10 o'clock. All youths under sixteen years of age, pulling a pair of sculls in dingies not exceeding twelve feet on the keel. Course—from flagship round Fort Denison and back to the flagship. First prize, £5; second, £2. Entrance, 7s 6d.

Second Race.—To start at half-past 10. All youths under eighteen years of age pulling two pairs of sculls in light skiffs. Course—from Dawes' Point round Fort Denison and back to the flagship. First prize, £8 8s.; second, £3 3s. Entrance, £1 1s.

Third Race.—To start at 11. All bona fide coasters that have been employed in coasting voyages for three months. Course—from their own moorings in Farm Cove, round a boat moored off Curl Curl, and back to the flagship. First prize, £20; second, £5. Entrance, £2 2s.

Fourth Race.—To start at 11. For all bona fide ballast boats under canvas. Course—from their own moorings in Farm Cove, round a boat moored off Manly Beach, back round a boat off Goat Island, and back to the flag ship. First prize, £15; second, £5. Entrance £1 1s.

Fifth Race.—To start at a quarter-past 11. For all pulling dingies not exceeding fifteen feet overall, under canvas. Course—from their own moorings, in Lavender Bay, round Goat Island, thence round Garden Island, and back to the flagship. First prize, £7 7s; second, £2 2s. Entrance, 10s 6d.

Sixth Race.—To start at half-past 11. All amateurs pulling a pair of oars in light skiffs. Course—from flagship round Fort Denison, thence round a boat moored off Goat Island, and back to the flagship. First prize, £12 12s; second, £3 3s. Entrance, £1 1s.

Seventh Race.—To start at 12. All yachts, centreboards excluded. Time for tonnage, half-minute to the ton. Yachts to rate as ten tons. Course—from their own moorings in Farm Cove, round a boat moored off Goat Island, thence round Shark Island, back round flagship, thence round a boat moored off Curl Curl and back to the flagship. This race to be sailed under and subject in all respects to the Australian Yacht Squadron regulations. Prize, value 50 guineas. Entrance, £3 3s.

Eighth Race.—To start at 12. All second-class yachts of twelve tons and under, centreboards excluded. Time for tonnage, half-minute to the ton. Yachts to rate as five tons. Course—from their own moorings in Farm Cove, round boat moored off Goat Island, thence round Shark Island, back round flagship, thence round a boat moored off Manly Beach, and back to the flagship. First prize, value 20 guineas; second, value 5 guineas. Entrance, £2 2s.

Ninth Race.—To start at half-past 12. Gentlemen amateurs pulling a pair of sculls in light skiffs. Course same as No. 2. Prize, a gold medal value 10 guineas. Entrance, £1 1s.

Tenth Race.—To start at 1. Champion race, open to all comers pulling a pair of sculls in light skiffs. Course—from flagship round Goat Island, thence round Fort Denison, and back to the flagship. Prize, a gold medal value 20 guineas. No entrance.

Eleventh Race.—To start at 2. All bona fide sailing skiffs not exceeding twenty-two feet overall or twenty inches deep. Course—to start from their own moorings in Lavender Bay, round Fort Denison, back round flagship, thence round Shark Island, and back to the flagship. No fins, centre-boards, or false keels allowed. First prize, £12 12s; second, £3 3s. Entrance, £1 1s.

Twelfth Race.—To start at 2. All open boats not exceeding twenty-two feet overall under canvas. Course—to start from their own moorings in Lavender Bay, round Fort Denison, back round flagship, thence round Lightvessel and Sow and Pigs and back to the flagship. First prize, £15 15s; second, £5 5s. Entrance, £1 10s.

Thirteenth Race.—To start at half-past 2. All amateurs pulling a pair of sculls in light skiffs. Course—same as No. 6. Prize, £10 10s; second, £3 3s. Entrance, £1 1s.

Fourteenth Race.—To start at 3. All gentlemen amateurs pulling a pair of oars in light skiffs. Course same as No. 2. First prize, value £12 12s. Entrance, £1 1s.

Fifteenth Race.—To start at half-past 3. All licensed watermen regularly plying for hire, pulling a pair of sculls in bona fide working boats. Course, same as No. 10. First prize, £12 12s; second, £3 3s. Entrance, £1 1s.

Sixteenth Race.—To start at 4. All amateurs that have never started in any race pulling a pair of sculls in light skiffs. Course same as No. 1. First prize, £8 8s; second, £3 3s. Entrance £1 1s.

Seventeenth Race.—To start at half-past 4. All amateurs pulling two pairs of sculls in light skiffs. Course same as No. 6. First prize, £12 12s, second, £3 3s. Entrance, £1 1s.

Eighteenth Race.—To start at 5. All-comers pulling two pairs of sculls in light skiffs. Course same as No. 10. First prize, £12 12s; second, £3 3s. Entrance, £1 1s.

Nineteenth Race.—To start at half-past 5. All gentlemen amateurs pulling two pairs of sculls in light skiffs. Course same as No. 2. Prize, value £12 12s. Entrance, £1 1s.

Twentieth Race.—To start at a quarter to 6. All bona fide ships' gigs pulling four oars, to be manned by ships' crews. Course same as No. 10. First prize, £10 10s; second, £3 3s. Entrance, £1 1s.

Twenty-first Race.—To start at 6. Gig and dingy. Prize, £5. Entrance, 2s 6d.

RICHARD DRIVER, jun., honorary secretary.

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.—ENTRANCES will be received at Tattersall's THIS EVENING, from 7 to 10, when the same will finally close. RICHARD DRIVER, jun., hon. sec.

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.—The Committee have much pleasure in informing the public that Captain KER, R.N.R., has most kindly granted the use of the splendid steamship LADY JOCELYN, as Flagship. RICHARD DRIVER, jun., hon. sec.

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.—Ballast boats will be permitted to carry fore-and-aft sail only. All pulling skiffs must be 18 inches in depth, from stem head to stern. RICHARD DRIVER, jun., honorary secretary.

TO BUILDERS and others.—Good sound BRICKS, Hardwood JOISTS, SCANTLING, &c. Apply 147 York-street.

ABLE SEAMEN WANTED for a first-class ship, loading for London. E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-st.

A GENERAL SERVANT required at Bedford House, Jamison-street.

A FIRST-HAND MILLINER is open to an ENGAGEMENT. Address M. B., HERALD Office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUTH wishes for an ENGAGEMENT in a Merchant's office. X. A., HERALD Office.

A PRACTICAL ENGINEER and Draughtsman would be glad of a Situation; town or country. S. S., HERALD Office.

A HOUSE wanted, of 3 or four rooms and kitchen, good yard, with stable or shed preferred, within ten minutes' walk of Markets. Address A. W. E., HERALD Office.

BOYS wanted, THIS MORNING, to deliver hand bills. Caxton Printing Office, 146, Pitt-street.

BOOK-KEEPING or STOREKEEPER.—Wanted, a SITUATION in an office or store. Salary not so much an object as employment. Good reference. E. H., Wise, agent, William-street.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, a SITUATION as Nursery Governess and Needlewoman; the highest references given; salary no object. Address GOVERNESS, Post Office, Newcastle.

HOUSE WANTED, containing six rooms, a few miles from Sydney. Address particulars to K., care of Mr. EGAN, 163½, Pitt-street.

CHILDREN'S NURSE Wanted, with a good reference. Mrs. LEVY, Macleay-street.

LAW or MERCANTILE.—A YOUNG MAN, aged 21, son of a deceased solicitor, wishes for a SITUATION, as CLERK or Bookkeeper. Good copyist; fair general legal knowledge. "FABULA," HERALD Office.

Town Clerk's Office.

MUNICIPALITY OF WEST MAITLAND.—Applications will be received up to 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, from competent parties for the Situation of Town Surveyor and Superintendent of Works for this Municipality. Salary £200 per annum. Applications endorsed "Surveyor," to be addressed to the Mayor, or the undersigned.

J. FOLEY, Town Clerk.

January 19.

SIX good steady SHOEMAKERS wanted, to work in the house. E. FRENCH, 152, South Head Road.

SPRING-CART BODYMAKERS WANTED; spring makers, good hands; barrow maker, quick hand; also strong active Lads as apprentices. ENEVER, wheelwright, &c., 506, George-street, and 561, Brickfield-hill.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good Hand; also a JUNIOR. 648, Brickfield-hill.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, FINISHERS. ALDERSON and SONS, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, six experienced CIGAR-MAKERS, immediately. T. SAYWELL, 4, Park-street.

WANTED to SELL, a Baker's Trough, Peels, &c. J. TICKLE, baker, Greek-street, Glebe.

WANTED, by a respectable Widow, a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER. G. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHING. Letters attended to. W. BAYNES, 267, Kent-street.

WANTED, by a young Man, just arrived, a SITUATION, as CLERK. C. M. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, two YOUTHS and MEN to make Kip Boots. E. KENNEDY, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a sober, steady young MAN as CABINET MAKER. R. M. PITE, 161, Kent-street.

WANTED, strong LAD to deliver meat. H. QUINLAN, Market-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to take care of children. Mrs. CRIPPS, 510, George-street.

WANTED to purchase, a SPRING-CART and HARNESS. GIBSON'S depot, 253, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, thorough General SERVANT, who can wash and iron well. 21, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, a COOK (Protestant); good references required. Mrs. ELDRED, 169, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a tidy little GIRL, to nurse a baby. 119, Prince-street.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, as Under Waiter. A. BRADFORD, Freemasons' Hotel, 191, York-st.

WANTED, a MAN, to drive a horse. No. 407, Kent-street. Apply at seven o'clock.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, able to cook, wash, and iron. Apply 8, Bridge-street, after 9.

WANTED, WAITER. Apply at Tattersall's.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Mrs. H. BELL, 315, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Mrs. MAXWELL, 24, Macleay-street.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID (Protestant), about 16. Mrs. OLD, Forest Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, respectable General SERVANT, Gladstone Hotel, Miller's Point. English preferred.

WANTED, a Man COOK. Apply Mr. YORK, Clyde Cottage, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a GIRL, to Nurse a Baby, Woolpack Inn, Haymarket.

WANTED, a General Female SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. W. WRIGHT, Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as COOK and LAUNDRESS. J. SIMPSON, 92, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a good General Servant. Apply before one, at 15, Elizabeth-terrace, William-street.

WANTED, BOOT RIVETERS. ALDERSON and SONS, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, WOOL, to SCOUR. ALDERSON and SONS, 221, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a Lady to teach English in a school; also rudiments of music. A. E. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl as NURSE. Apply 398, George-street, near Post Office.

WANTED, a respectable NURSEGIRL. Apply 311, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, an active MAN SERVANT. Apply at Charlton's Hotel, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT—Protestant. Mr. IRELAND, Lloyd's Chambers, George-st.

WANTED, an experienced and accomplished LADY as TEACHER. Apply at 63, South Head Road.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. SCRUTTON, 35, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a steady young WOMAN as General Servant. Mrs. JOHNSON, 225, George-street.

WANTED, a CARTER. Apply to J. DAVIS, Petersham.

WANTED, a first-class GROOM. Wages no object. P. M'CARROLL, Whitechapel, Redfern.

WANTED, an IMPROVER, for the Coach Body Making. Apply W. WHEELER, Newtown.

WANTED, in a small family, a Girl, as General SERVANT. 121, Victoria-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Kitchen Man, Farming Men, useful Boys. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong, active young MAN able to drive. G. COULTER, 184, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a clean active GIRL. Apply 84, Bathurst street East.

WANTED, a General SERVANT as Cook and Laundress. Sportsman's Arms, Pitt and Goulburn-sts.

WANTED, a Practical HATTER, likewise an active Youth. R. JONES, corner George and Hunter sts.

WANTED, a respectable young woman as HOUSEMAID. Apply Post Office Hotel.

WANTED, a single young MAN, to work in stable and ride young horses. G. KISS, Bourke-street.

WANTED, a respectable young woman as HOUSEMAID. Post Office Hotel.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT for a small family at Manly Beach. MUSPRATT, William-st.

WANTED, a smart LAD as Waiter. Apply at the Supreme Court Hotel, King and Phillip streets.

WANTED, a steady MAN as COOK. Apply M'KAY'S Coffee Rooms, 524, George-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT—one that understands Plain Cooking. No Washing. No children. At J. GIBBINS', 675, George-street South.

WANTED, a steady man as DAY WATCHMAN. Apply by written application to Shipping Office, A. S. N. Company's Wharf. Good references required.

WANTED, to engage a MARRIED COUPLE, with a grown daughter, for a station. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, pair PONIES, 14 hands, saddle, single and double harness. Mr. M'DERMOTT, Bank-st., Chippendale.

WANTED, a GIRL, as NURSE—must be over 20. To a qualified person ample wages will be given. Apply by letter, to M. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to KEEP one or two Sets of Tradesmen's BOOKS in the evenings. Address, until the 25th instant, ALPHA, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a smart active BOY. Apply at GLAISTER'S Photographic Gallery, Pitt-street, This Morning.

WANTED, two respectable GIRLS, one as General SERVANT, the other as NURSEMAID. Mrs. WALTER BRADLEY, Point Piper Road, Paddington.

WANTED, a LAD, to work in a store. JOHN CLARK, corn dealer, at Mr. T. Rice's shop, Lower George-street.

WANTED, by a Young Lady who speaks French and English, EMPLOYMENT from 9 till 6, as BARMAID, or to serve in a tobacconist's shop. Address B. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a steady active MAN as General SERVANT; must be a good plain cook and house servant; testimonials for honesty and sobriety required. For address apply ATTERTON'S Grocery Store, Waverley.

WANTED, to Communicate with a Printer, having type, press, &c., &c., for a good weekly paper. Apply or address ALPHA, Commercial Academy, Parramatta.

WANTED, a MEDICAL ADVISER for the Rose of Denmark Lodge, I. O. O. F., M. U.; must be a duly qualified medical practitioner. For further information apply T. RUDD, next the Post Office, Paddington.

WANTED, 20 CIGAR MAKERS.—The best Colonial Manila-shaped Cigars for SALE, equal to imported—none equal to them, at 80s. per 1000, at Messrs. SIMMONS and COHEN, 400, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a sharp active YOUTH, to assist in the bar, one accustomed to the business preferred. Apply THIS DAY, between 9 and 10 a.m., Victoria Family Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a steady, sober single young MAN, accustomed to horses. Part of his duties will be to attend on the carriages that draw up in front of Denison House. FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSEMAID. Apply during the week, to Mrs. WOOLNOUGH, Looke-street, Balmain.

WANTED, Thirty STONEMASONS. Apply between 8 and 9 o'clock, at Mr. RICHARD DAWSON'S, ironfounder, Lower George-street. WILLIAM HUGHES.

WANTED, a four-roomed COTTAGE, furnished, with one-stall stable attached; must be within easy distance of town. Address with full particulars to C. K., Tattersall's Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a thorough NEEDLEWOMAN and DRESSMAKER, for the North Shore. Apply Friday and Saturday mornings, Mrs. BEAUCHAMP, Kerribilli Point.

WANTED, for a short distance from Sydney, a BAKER; a sober steady man. Apply at the hour of 10 a.m. This Day, at Barker's Mills, Sussex-street, Sydney.

WANTED, an IRON PUNT, to carry from 30 to 40 tons; strong, and of light draught of water, calculated for landing cargo on a sandy beach. Offers up to 25th instant, to be addressed to METCALFE, POWELL, and CO., Bridge-street.

WANTED, at the Royal Hotel, a respectable young woman as BARMAID. She must have filled a similar situation have a good knowledge of the business and be able to write.

WANTED, a Married COUPLE, without incumbrance, to act as HOUSE STEWARD and STEWARDESS to the Victoria Club. For particulars apply to the Secretary, at the Club House, between 10 and 11 o'clock a.m.

WANTED, by a young gentleman recently from England, a SITUATION on a station; distance and salary no object; first-class references; can ride and and could act as either storekeeper or tutor. Address R. J. H., care of Mr. Ashlin, 139, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION as NEEDLEWOMAN; fully understands dressmaking, and can make herself generally useful. Address M. M., HERALD Office. Same address for the next three days.

WANTED, a single young MAN, for a country store; must be a good draper, and have a thorough knowledge of general storekeeping; must be well recommended for industry, honesty, and sobriety. Apply to Mr. S. L. RANDOLPH, 247, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a competent SURVEYOR for the Municipality of Newcastle, salary £200 per annum. Apply, by letter, with testimonials, on or before January 25th, 1864, to J. T. BISHOP, Mayor, Newcastle, endorsed "Surveyor." Town Clerk's Office, Newcastle, January 11th, 1864.

£5.—The Advertiser, a married man, will give the above bonus to any one who will obtain for him constant employment in town. Apply by letter to L., 4, Shelley-street, Phœnix Wharf.

APARTMENTS VACANT, with board, Mrs. DIGAN'S, 186, Prince-street, Church-hill.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, first-class, to LET, in Macquarie-street. Address ALPHA, HERALD Office.

A BEDROOM for a Single Gentleman (board optional) in a private family. 207, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

APARTMENTS VACANT, with or without board. No. 5, Prince-street, Church-hill.

APARTMENTS for Families and Gentlemen; private establishment. 102, Elizabeth-street North.

APARTMENTS VACANT, for Families or Gentlemen. 185, Premier-terrace, William-st., Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS.—Families from England, or the country, can be accommodated at St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

ANNIVERSARY DAY.—A BARGAIN.—To be LET, the MONSTER SWING, at Manly Beach; price £3; the proprietor being otherwise engaged. Apply to the Steward of the Phantom, Circular Quay.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Miss FLEMING'S, 188, Prince-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a Lady or Gentleman, no children nor lodgers. 110, Elizabeth-street North.

BOARD and RESIDENCE (private), vacancy for a Lady; terms moderate, at 28, William-st.

BOARD for two Gentlemen, 18s. per week each, close to Church-hill. 169, Gloucester-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE at Miss WHITE'S, Macquarie-street, opposite the Domain.

BALMAIN.—To LET, a Villa RESIDENCE, opposite the harbour; abundance of pure water, and bathing-house on the premises. J. LOOKE.

HOUSE to LET, in Castlereagh-street, opposite Theatre. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock.

HOTEL to LET, first class, and one of the best Coaching Houses on the Northern line. For particulars apply A. THOMPSON and CO., wine merchants, 81, Pitt-street.

MILLEEWAH, ASHFIELD, eight minutes' walk from the Railway Station.—A most comfortable family HOUSE, containing spacious rooms, well ventilated, with ten acres of ground, including vinery, orchard, &c., to be LET, for a term. Apply to DAWSON, RADAN, and CO., 406, George-street.

OFFICE to LET. Ten Shillings per week. 82, George-street.

PARTIAL Board and Residence, for a Gentleman, in a private family, 21, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

PRIVATE Board and Residence, at 57, Liverpool-street, two doors from Pitt-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two Gentlemen, in a comfortable home. Apply 82, Bourke-street, next to the Iron Church, Surry Hills.

STORAGE for Free Goods in cellar. GILFILLAN and CO., 8, Macquarie-place.

TO LET, No. 1, Lankelly-terrace, Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply end house.

TO LET, a HOUSE, Upper Fort-street, opposite Flagstaff. Apply Queensland Hotel, Erskine-street.

TO LET, a six-roomed HOUSE, opposite Hyde Park. Apply 97, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a Country STORE, doing a good trade. Apply to F. K. OLLIVER, 519, George-street.

TO LET, a SHOP, 535, George-street, adjoining J. ROFE'S. Apply on Premises.

TO LET, COLLINGWOOD STEAM FLOUR MILLS, at Liverpool, bakehouse, oven, hay-shed, and cottage, all in good repair. Apply, E. C. MOORE, Narellan.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, containing six rooms and outbuildings, situated at St. Germain's, Glebe. JAMES ANDERSON, 8, Church-hill.

TO LET, a snug PUBLIC HOUSE; terms easy. JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY, auctioneer, Pitt-street.

TO LET, at Balmain, beautifully situated COTTAGE, facing the harbour. Apply to Mr. EDENS, 28, George-street, or Mr. LOOKE, on the premises.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Charlotte-place, No. 21, containing five rooms and kitchen. Apply to Mr. WOOLCOTT, agent.

TO LET, furnished, a PARLOUR and BEDROOM, with attendance; no other lodger. 155, Woolloomooloo-street.

TO LET, those central business PREMISES lately in the occupation of Delany, Brothers, George-street, opposite Hunter-street; immediate possession can be given. Apply A. and E. A. LEVY, 303, George-street.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, with verandah, five rooms, stable, gig-house, paddock, in a retired place not far from a railway station; also APARTMENTS, furnished; board if required. Apply to Mr. ROBINSON, Fitzroy Hotel, William-st., Woolloomooloo; or to Mr. MURRAY, 79, Lower George-street.

TO LET.—A HOUSE of seven rooms, with outside kitchen, coach-house, and stable; a large yard and garden ground; situate at the corner of Crown and Victoria streets, Surry Hills, near to Bluck's Hotel; water laid on. For particulars, apply to Mr. G. RATTRAY, No. 1, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

VACANT, a DRAWING-ROOM and two Bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished. 22, Wynyard-square.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AND SYDNEY MAIL.

ADVERTISEMENTS received by—

Gordon and Gotch, Hunter-street.
W. B. Lee, Lower George-street.
T. Palmer, Brickfield-hill.
F. Larter, Upper South Head Road.
Thos. Pierce, Yurong and Stanley sts., Woolloomooloo.
P. Davey, opposite National School, Paddington.
E. Ramsay, grocer, Balmain.
W. West, Newtown, Cook's River, and Waterloo.
G. R. Addison, George-street.
William C. Leslie, Circulating Library, Parramatta-st.
W. E. Davey, Boot Warehouse, North Shore.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
Subscription, 20s. per quarter.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines	One shilling.
Four lines	Two shillings.
Six lines	Three shillings.
Eight lines	Four shillings.

And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line to each insertion.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.

N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.

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